OF THE ASIATIC SOCI

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

Established 1818.

No. 52,862—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
† M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	16th May
* INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	23rd "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	30th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	6th June
M. L. INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	13th "
* ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	27th "
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	4th July
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	11th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	18th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	25th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

Those marked † M.L. will call at MALTA, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI, transhipping as above.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passenger cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th May, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st June 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 690,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	8,043	17th May 1903
b CHINA	F. Mosca	5,400	15th June 1903
b SILESIA	G. Ghezzo	5,150	18th June 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 433. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	E. Meczzi	5,085	23rd May, 1903.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 1st May, 1903.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES

AT REDUCED RATES,

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 15th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,076 tons, on TUESDAY, the 12th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abass, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,182 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN AND CAPE PORTS.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 12th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th May, 1903.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Marcantetti	4th June 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,239	Guigues	2nd July 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy Fromy, to sail on or about the 27th May, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles	" 520

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 895.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	Sailing about
BRITANNIA	Turner, R.N.R.	3,551	15th May.
KALIBIA	H. Tait	4,500	12th June.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin.	3,611	28th June.
ARABIA	Geo Read	3,598	12th July.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,000	31st July.
AUSTRALIA	J. Tait	3,595	21st August.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay, Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Winiker	13th May 1903

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medow Street, Bombay 13th April, 1903.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway termini.

PROVISION MERCHANTS, CATERERS, &c.,

THE TIFFIN & DINING ROOMS OF INDIA.

(FITTED WITH ELECTRIC PUNKAHS)
SEATING CAPACITY FOR OVER 250 GUESTS.

SPECIALITIES.

ICED DRAUGHT ALE AND STOUT.
AMERICAN DRINKS.
BREAKFASTS,
TIFFINS, AND
DINNERS.
TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE
SERVED AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY UP TO 8-45 P. M.

BAND OF THE 23RD BOMBAY RIFLES PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY FROM 7—9 P. M.

BILLIARD ROOM.

The best appointed in INDIA. Four First-Class Tables fitted with ROBERTS LOW CUSHIONS.

COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.
BOMBAY.

A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" BRAND ARE PACKED IN Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in, Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 3, 3¾ in, Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO. LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE HUNTSMAN'S MOTTO—MEET AND DRINK ("J. R. D.")

ROBERTSON'S DUNDEE WHISKY.

J. R. D. is the SCOTCH WHISKY preferred by all Connoisseurs.

To be had of
ALL WINE MERCHANTS,
BARS, RESTAURANTS
AND
HOTELS.

START, STOP AND FLY-BACK CHRONOGRAPHS.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY ACCURATE.

IMPORTANT.—Every Timekeeper is carefully overhauled, adjusted and regulated and timed before delivery.

		Rs.
I.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	25
II.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	35
III.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	55
IV.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch, combined with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	65
V.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	90
VI.	Silver Cased, Keyless, Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	65
VII.	Silver Cased, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Watch, Crystal Face, Rs. 90; Hunting or Half-hunting	100
VIII.	Silver Cased, Perfect Chronograph and Minute Recorder, with Watch, Keyless Lever movement of excellent quality, Crystal Face Case, Rs. 175; Hunting or Half-hunting	185
IX.	Silver Cased Double Crystal Keyless Lever Chronograph, with Minute Recorder and Watch	65
X.	Gold Cased Do. do. do. do. do.	175
XI.	Gold Cased Crystal Face, the Trainer's Chronograph and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement	185
XII.	Do. do. do. with Minute Recorder	210
XIII.	Gold Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement of extra fine quality and finish. Crystal Face Case, Rs. 500; Hunting or Half-hunting	550
XIV.	Gold Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch of the highest quality, Rs. 950; Hunting or Half-hunting Case	1,050

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
SPECIALISTS IN
WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED FANCY CAKES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FONDANTS,
ALMOND PASTE SWEETS,
CHOCOLATES, &c.,
MADE FRESH ON THE PREMISES.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CRACKERS, FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.
ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO BY THE MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11	0
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
" The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER,
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANDSTAND,
MOONLIGHT VOCAL
AND
INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
TUESDAY, MAY 12TH, AT 9-15 P. M.
Band, North Stafford Regiment, &c.
REFRESHMENT BUFFET.

OPEN AIR ENTERTAINMENT.
TO-NIGHT,
TUESDAY, 12TH MAY, AT 9 P. M.,
BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S GROUNDS,
BYCULLA.
CONCERT, THEATRICALS, BAND.
REFRESHMENTS OBTAINABLE,
ADMISSION—One Rupee: Children Half Price.

NOTICE.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL your PROPERTY, as Household Furniture, &c., address yourself to the BOMBAY AUCTION ROOMS Co., No. 18, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, who are always prepared to give you a higher offer than any one else.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of May, 1903, for the work of RENEWING the CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS over a portion of the Roof of the Vegetable market in the Arthur Crawford Markets.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment, to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 11th May, 1903.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of SADASHIV GANOBA, a Clerk in the office of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, late of Bombay, Pathare Parbhu Inhabitant, deceased.

VINAYAK SADASHIV, the son of the abovenamed deceased of Bombay Hindu Pathare Parbhu inhabitant, risiding at Galwady, near Chira Bazar, outside the Fort .... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any Interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the Fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand, Nine hundred and Three and in the third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 5th day of May, 1903.

Messrs. MAGANLAL & JEHANGIR,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and Interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S, 29, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS has OPENED BUSINESS for Face Massage, Electrolysis, at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 7-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and 3-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P.M. Terms—Single Treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six, Rs. 30. Preparations sent to all parts of India. Advice and Consultation Free. Book sent on application.

NOTICE.

MAX MINCK & Co., LAHORE.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS, DIAMOND MERCHANTS.
ESTABLISHED 1875.

Intend forming their business into a Company, Limited, 8 per cent. on paid up Shares guaranteed.

Apply for Prospectus, The SECRETARY to the Proposed MAX MINCK & Co., Ld., Lahore.
Lahore, 15th March, 1903.

IMMENSE NEW STOCK
ARRIVING EVERY FORTNIGHT.
THE
BOMBAY IRON MART.
MOOLJEE HARIDASS & CO.,
TENDERERS TO THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST AND INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF IRON AND STEEL.

ENGINEERS, Contractors and others should write to us for RELIABLE QUALITY.

FOR BUILDINGS.
Rolled Steel Beams, Angles, Tees and Galvanised, Corrugated and Plain Iron Sheets.

FOR WATER WORKS.
Cast Iron Pipes, Tees and Bends.

FOR RAILWAYS, FOUNDRIES AND OTHERS.
Pig Iron, Tool Steel, Spring Steel and Keg Steel
Genuine Lowmoor, and Swedish Iron.
We are Sole Importers of "Faggot Steel" ÆB and "Sheepbridge Crown" Staffordshire Iron.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CARNAC BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

PIANOS TUNED at Popular Prices by competent European Tuners. Pianos renovated to a condition as good as new. First class workmanship guaranteed. Pianos inspected and estimate of cost of Repairs submitted free of charge.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

A LADY living in a pleasant locality, close to the Fort, is desirous of taking a Married Couple, or a Bachelor, as paying guests. Stabling for one Horse and Gharry. Apply Box "No. 561 M." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OLIVER TYPEWRITER.—The World's Standard visible WRITING MACHINE. Neatest, Lightest, most portable Machine. Most powerful manifolder. Writes 81 Characters with only 28 Keys. Price Rs. 350 nett. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., 13-15, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—THE ROSERY, 3rd Cross Lane, Victoria Road, Byculla. It is a large House and has a nice Garden. For rent, etc., apply at the HOUSE or to the HOUSE AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. E. H. MacDowell's Valuable Furniture, &c., at No. 1 Tents, Wellington Lines, opposite Y. M. C. A. Rooms, THIS DAY, at 2 P.M.

WANTED from 1st June an experienced ASSISTANT PRINTER for the News Department of a Local Daily Paper. Apply with copies of Testimonials to Box No. "465 A," Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	8	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

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„ 12 Months	5
„ 2 Years	5½

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£450,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Foochow.
Madras.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Thaiping.	Manila	Kobe.
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Cebu, (Philippines).	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake genera Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 9,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 17th April, 1

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD cost in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

MEDICAL GALVANISM

HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

HALES IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are

PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY, and are most comfortable in wear.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED by this Powerful Agent.

ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR, price 42s. for MEN, for VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY and EXHAUSTION, &c.

PAMPHLETS GRATIS, CONSULTATIONS FREE.

HALE AND SON, MEDICAL GALVANISTS,
105 REGENT STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE, Re 1, Postage annas 4. To be had at this Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 9.

SECURITIES—		
2¾ per cent. Consols	£92 13/16	= unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	£97 3/4	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£108	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£ 65 7/8	= — 1/16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	24 15/16	= unchanged
2 months hence	24 1/4	= — 1/8
Spot in New York	54 1/4	= + 1/8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·17 1/2	= — 1 1/2
Berlin „	20·48 1/2	= — 1/2
New York Demand	4·88	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 5/8 pr ct	= do
6 „ „ „ „	3 5/8 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to-day loans	3 3/4 pr ct	= do
7 day market loans	3 5/8 pr ct	= + 1/8

Rapeseed.—Yellow Guzerat 35 3-4 May-June Business done.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore 35 1-2 May-June, Business done.

Rapeseed.—Brown 33 3-4 May-June. Sellers, tone firmer.

Linseed Sold 41 3-4 May-June. Business done. Tone firmer.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 7,000. Spot 5·70 plus 8. Sold on speculation and for Export 2,000. Imports 4,000. Arrivals closed firm.

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
5·49	5·47	5·46	5·33	
+ 4	+ 2	+ 3	+ 2	
Sept.-Oct.	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
4·92	4·74	4·67	4·66	4·65
+ 1	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1

In New York.—

Receipts at the Port	9,000 bales.
Do. last year	14,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	1,000 „
Do. do. Continent	12,000 „
Mid-Uplands	11·15 unchanged
Futures, month of July	10·9 + 14
Do. do. December	8·70 + 5

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 7-8 + 1-8
Futures, month of August	10·68 + 23
Do. do. November	8·58 — 5
Tone at close	Irregular.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 9th May 1903:—

Cotton	8,103 bales.
Wheat	43,764 cwts.
Linseed	30,151 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	16,813 „
Gingellyseed	3,826 „
Poppyseed	12,712 „
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	3,365 „
Rice	28,256 „
Myrabollams	1,238 „
Cottonseed	4,479 „

BOMBAY, MONDAY, MAY 11.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6 do do	1s 4 5-16d.
French Francs 3 do do	170
Marks 3 do do	138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	125
Shanghai 30 do do	174 1-2
Japan 30 do do	151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone unchanged

Cash	Rs. 99-1
1st Settlement	Rs. 99-1

Money Market—Tone firm.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 2nd October	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 16th April	6 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 21st April	5 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 21st April	7 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs a. p.
Linseed.—Tone steady.	
Ready	7 4
Rapeseed.—Tone firm.	
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5 10 6
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	5 15
Yellow Guzerat Ready	6 1
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.	
Ready	6 10
Castorseed—Tone steady.	
Ready	22 0

WHEAT—Tone firm.

Soft Red Ahmedabad	Rs. 29 8 0
Club No. 1	Rs. 30 8 0

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	176	166	159	May 25.
Bengals M.G. (Ry. terms)	187	178	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	185	176	...	do
Belati M. G	190	182	...	do
Khandesh M. G.	...	178	170	do
Akola M. G. Khamgaum do Karanja do	194	185	...	do
Damangaum Poolgaum M.G.	198	190	...	do
Nagpur M. G.	198	190	...	do
Broach do	241	234	..	do
Bhownugger do	218	209	...	do
Do H. G.	212	203	195	do
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	231	do
Westerns	...	...	211	do

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	strong.
Estimated sales	10,000
Total imports	nil

May.-June	June.-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·57	5·56	5·56	5·42
+ 8	+ 9	+ 10	+ 9
Sept.-Oct.	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**
4·78	4·79	4·72	4·71
+ 6	+ 5	+ 5	+ 5
Jan. Feb.			
4·70			
+ 5			

COTTON.—Tone steady. A small business is passing and, rates are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher all round.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger	4 4-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	92 13-16
3 per cent Rentes	97 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 7-8
Bar Silver	24 15-16

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 9th May, as compared with the statement of the 2nd May:—

LIABILITIES.	May 2. Rs.	May 9. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	79,00,000	79,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	46,44,400	55,82,228
Public Deposits at Branches	59,83,872	51,88,240
Other Deposits	5,35,27,536	5,31,06,965
Post Bills	12,142	23,089
Sundries	17,78,525	18,57,569
Rs.	8,38,46,475	8,37,33,011
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	83,64,565	77,59,710
Other authorised Securities	4,67,912	6,46,787
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	80,17,228	86,83,611
Loans do. do. do.	1,48,61,276	1,58,84,570
Bills discounted and purchased	3,35,85,251	3,27,40,674
Dead Stock	4,05,304	4,05,304
Stamps and Stationery	3,589	3,540
Balances with other Banks	4,04,764	2,62,742
Sundries	2,72,379	2,98,790
Cash	1,75,13,507	1,70,61,263
Rs.	8,38,46,475	8,37,38,041

IN connection with patron saints' days, England, although lately it has shown scant courtesy to the memory of St. George, has the advantage in an emblematic sense over Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. Ireland has the shamrock, Scotland the thistle, and Wales the leek, all probably typical enough national emblems but poor by comparision with the Queen of flowers, which the "predominant partner" has claimed. The shamrock serves as a buttonhole, but that is about all that can be said for it. The most patriotic Scotsman is never nowadays known to wear a thistle on St. Andrew's Day; and, although the Saxon has difficulty in conceiving it, the sons of the Cymri are reported still to wear leeks in their caps on St. David's Day.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

JEEJEEBHOY—May 11, at Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, Bombay, Bomanjee, son of the late Pestonjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy. Funeral this day (Tuesday) at 3 p.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GOODWILL—May 7, at the Wesleyan Tamil Mission, Bangalore, to the Rev and Mrs F Goodwill, a son.

DEATHS.

BRADSHAW—May 6, at Bandikui, of Cancer, Elizabeth, wife of Sergt-Instructor J Bradshaw, R M R Vol Rifles.

CAMERON—April 30, Catherine Cameron, widow of the late Donald Alexander Cameron, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces.

WAGENTREIBER—April 30, at Hyderabad, Deccan, of apoplexy, Gilbert Edward Wagentreiber, son of the late George Wagentreiber, of Delhi, aged 44 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 27m., Sun sets, 6h. 25m. High water, 0-27a., Low water, 5-33m., 6-10a.

Open Air Entertainment, Bombay Education Society's School, Byculla, 9 p. m.

Moonlight Vocal and Instrumental Concert, Bandstand, 9-15 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day at 5-15 p.m.

THE MAHAKALI TEMPLE FAIR.—The Mahakali Temple Fair commenced yesterday at Pydhownie and will continue for three days.

THE MARAUDING MONKEY.—The marauding monkey that had been doing so much damage in the Fort lately was shot on Sunday in the Roman Catholic Chapel, Medows Street, where it was destroying valuable books.

FIRE IN THE ERSKINE ROAD.—A fire broke out on Sunday on the third floor of a house belonging to Hajee Osman Hajee Hasan, situated in Erskine Road, but was quickly put out by people residing in the house and others. The amount of damage done by fire and water is roughly estimated at Rs. 2,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Daresalem, Zanzibar, Tanga, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoabay, per extra s. s. Safari, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a. m. to-morrow. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

THE TRIBUNAL OF APPEAL.—At a sitting of the Tribunal of Appeal held at the Small Causes Court, Bombay, yesterday, Mr. C. P. R. Young, the President, delivered the judgment in the case in which Gajanand Vinayak and the executors of the late Mr. Shamrao Pandurang appealed against the order of the Special Collector awarding Rs. 38,788-8-0 for certain properties in Kalbadevi Road and Lohar Chawl acquired from them by the City Improvement Trust. On the other hand Mr. Narasinham's valuation of the same properties amounted to Rs. 51,210. The petitioners were awarded Rs. 3,939 more than the amount estimated by the Special Collector.

COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Superintendent Flanagan charged Subhan Amirkhan, an old offender, with burglary. It appeared from the evidence that on the 30th ultimo Punvesi Genu, a gate-keeper in a leather factory at Sion, locked the gate and went out. About two hours after he returned to the gate and found the lock open. He went into the factory, and on making inquiries he saw the accused crouching beneath a cot to conceal himself. The accused was arrested and made over to the police. He pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted nine previous convictions. The Magistrate committed the accused to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions.

PETTY HOSTILITY AND ASSAULT.—Inspector O'Keeffe placed Ramchandra Govind Bhandaree and four other members of what was called Esbla's gang before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday on a charge of committing a brutal assault on Oosman Oomer, a second-hand furniture shopkeeper in Lohar Chawl Street. There appeared to have existed some ill feeling between the parties for some time, and while the complainant was going along Trinity Street on Sunday evening last the accused and others belaboured him with sticks causing a fracture of the thumb and eight contused wounds. The members of the gang then went into Sonapore Lane and severely attacked one Byramjee Nowrojee who was known to be friendly to Oosman. Evidence in the case was recorded and further enquiry adjourned.

DISPUTE REGARDING A GRAVE DIGGER'S FEES.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Sayed Mustaffa Ibrahim and five other Mahomedans were charged with causing grievous hurt to Hajee Ismail Abdulla. There had been a dispute for some time between the complainant and the accused regarding fees chargeable on the digging of graves in the Mahomedan burial ground at Dhobie Talao, and some correspondence had taken place between the lawyers of the respective parties. On Sunday morning the accused demanded their fees, and on the complainant declining to pay them forthwith, a quarrel took place, in the course of which complainant received several contused wounds, while two of his front teeth were knocked out. The injured man was taken to the Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital, where his injuries were attended to. The case was adjourned for further hearing.

A CROOKED STOCK OF PLANTAINS.—Before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, three Mahomedan lads were charged with disorderly behaviour in a public thoroughfare. It appeared that while Sittaram Pandurang and another Municipal peons were walking along the road, Mahomed Husain, the first accused, coming up from behind, put a crooked stick of plantains to his legs and made him trip. The complainant's turban fell off, and his clothes were soiled. When he remonstrated with the accused for this practical joke, the latter belaboured him with the plantain stock. Narayen, on interference on the complainant's behalf, received similar treatment. The other two accused sided with the first, and assisted him in committing the assault. The Magistrate sentenced the three accused to receive twelve stripes each.

MOONLIGHT CONCERT.—The vocal and instrumental concert which will take place at the Bandstand to-night is likely to be very successful as a large number of seats have already been booked. The Bandstand will be enclosed and a suitable stage erected for the vocal items. By permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Hodgkinson, the Band of the 1st Battalion Prince of Wales Own North Staffordshire Regiment will play a number of popular selections under the direction of Mr. J. Gandes, M. B. One of the attractive pieces will be the celebrated "Marching Through Georgia," the Military Band being coupled with the bugles and drums. Several well known ladies and gentlemen are assisting at the concert. The entertainment is in aid of the Afghan Memorial Church Organ Fund, and tickets are obtainable from most of the principal firms in the Fort, and tables can be reserved at Messrs Seymour Dove and Co.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	9	10	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	9	7	15
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	3	4	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	23	20	33
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	4	5	13
G Mahim and Worli	16	16	20
Water Division	1	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	13
Total	66	70	130
Total plague deaths to date	260,181	112,675	
Same date last year	53	55	128

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 9.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr C W Bolton C S I received charge of the office of Chief Commissioner of Assam from the Hon'ble Mr J B Fuller C S I C I E on the forenoon of the 27th April.

Lieut-Col G S A Ranking I M S Secy to the Board of Examiners Calcutta is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty days combined with leave on medical certificate for four months and ten days with effect from the 7th May 1903 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The services of Lieut-Col C C Manifold Indian Medical Service (Bengal) are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the United Provinces with effect from the 15th Feb.

The services of Capt R G Turner I M S (Bengal) are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the United Provinces.

Major M Stevens Indian Army Cant Magistrate Ferozepore, is granted privilege leave for two months and leave out of India for one year in continuation with effect from the 14th May 1903.

Capt A L Turver 24th Baluchistan Infy is appointed to officiate as Cant Magistrate of Quetta.

The services of Mr G C Ray who was placed on special duty in the office of the Administrator Genl Bengal by the Home Dept Notifications Nos 1209 and 1756 dated respectively the 5th Aug 1902 and 5th Dec 1902 are replaced at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Dept with effect from the date on which his special duties cease.

The Rev T Scott Presidency Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland Bengal is granted three months' privilege leave with effect from the 13th May 1903 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Hamilton Calder as acting Consular Agent for France at Chittagong during the absence of Mr John L Brown.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Capt R W Burton offg Supt of Railway Police to be a Magistrate of the 1st class within and for the railway lands in H H Nizam's territory and also to invest him with power to try cases summarily under the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 (Act V of 1898) as applied to those lands.

Major F H B Commeline Asst Insptg Officer is appointed to officiate in addition to his own duties as Inspecting Officer Rajputana and Rampur Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on leave of Major J G Turner or until further orders.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr M Krauss as acting Consul for Germany at Bassein for the Town and Port of Bassein during the absence of Mr Albert Koop.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Davidson Probationer in the Office of the Accountant General Burma is granted privilege leave for one month and four days with effect from the 27th of March 1903.

The following promotions and reversions are made in the Enrolled List of the Financial Dept:—

With effect from the 23rd of March 1903—Mr G D Pudumjee is promoted to class II sub pro tem, and Mr M N Bhattacharyya reverting to class III substantive and officiating in class II.

The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department are notified:—

With effect from the 14th of March 1903—Mr J C E Branson to officiate in class I of Accountants General.

With effect from the 23rd of March 1903—Mr G D Pudumjee to officiate in class I, Mr M A Hydari to revert to class III sub pro tem, Mr W H E Meller to revert to class IV, Mr J S Chakravarti to revert class V sub pro tem and Mr C A G Rivaz to revert to class VI sub pro tem of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the same date in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr A Newmarch—Mr W H E Mellor to officiate in class III, Mr J S Chakravarti to officiate in class IV and Mr C A G Rivaz to officiate in class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 1st of April 1903 in consequence of privilege leave to Mr F C Brewin—Mr L J W Worgon to officiate in class III, Mr P G Jacob to officiate in class IV and Mr Jagat Prasad to officiate in class V of the Enrolled List.

Mr E S Heneman Offg Chief Supt in the Office of the Accountant General Madras is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 7th of April 1903 vice Mr J O B Power retired.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 22 Indian Army Circulars 1891 the undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the date specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Second-Lieuts—J I Eadie 6th April, R E Coningham 11th April, O A Chaldecott 11th April, A N Kerr 8th April, G C B Black 8th April, M E Sinclair 6th April, E A Breithaupt 6th April, R C H Williams 8th April, H S Turnbull 14th March, A O Creagh 10th April.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—

LtG S Renny 3rd Battn East Lancashire Regt Offg Double Coy Officer 28th Dogra Infy Dated 8th April; W K Rolo 1st Battn Royal Scots attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Batln E Y Regt Double Coy Officer 12th Burma Infy dated 14th March; and E G J Byrne 1st Battn Cheshire Regt Offic Double Coy Officer 4th Bo Rifles, dated 8th April.

Second-Lieuts—D C Home 2nd Battn Royal Scots Offg Double Coy Officer 32nd Punjab Pioneers dated 4th April; J T Kirby 4th Battn R W Regt attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Batt Oxfords L I Offg Double Coy Officer 9th Bo Infy dated 8th April; A M Forteath 1st Battn R I Fusiliers attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battn W R Regt Offg Double Coy Officer 8th Bo Infy dated 30th March and S B Pope 2nd Battn R I Regt Offg Double Coy Officer 13th Bo Infy dated 8th April; and Second-Lieut Home is promoted to the rank of Lieut in the Indian Army with effect from the 4th April subject to H M's approval.

Pensions—Condr T Jackson Ordnance Dept Southern Circle has been transferred to the pension establishment with effect from the 2nd March 1903.

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval:—

Captains to be Majors—N E Robin, W C M Woodcock, A H Eustace, H F Walters, F W Evatt, F G Batten; C T W Forth and E R R Swiney.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Comdr F H Elderton D S O R I M is appointed Asst Director R I M with effect from the 28th April 1903 vice Capt W Chandler R I M.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 11TH MAY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—With the exception of a brisk rise at Jacobabad and a brisk fall at Secunderabad pressure changes have been small and irregular.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been strong at Jamnagar and fresh to light elsewhere.

Temperature is about normal. The maximum varied from 115° at Jacobabad to 86° at Veraval and the minimum from 66° at Belgaum to 86° at Kdandwa.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast several places. Humidity changes are irregular.

Rain.—Over an inch fell at Colombo (1·14) and light showers at Ajmer, Cochin and Secunderabad.

Weather continues fine with passing clouds.

E. A. ZENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th May, 1903.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches	29·774
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	84·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·7
Dew Point	75·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·731
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	3·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	90·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·6
General Directions of wind.*	SW, SSW, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	134

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT—MAY 10.

10 p.m.	82·4

MONDAY—MAY 11.

6 a.m.	80·4
10 a.m.	85·4
2 p.m.	88·3
4 p.m.	87·4

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 12th May.

1. The Annual Regimental Prize Distribution will take place at the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 13th instant, at 9 p.m. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their prize lists and prizes which will be distributed at the same time. The Bombay Volunteer Rifles (Rifle Association) Prizes will be distributed at the same time. At the conclusion of the Prize giving there will be a short Dance. Admission to the Prize giving this year will be by Tickets for all, except Ladies and Members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and Staff who attend in Uniform. Dress for Officers—Mess Dress (Red or White.) Dress for N C Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or Uniform with Forage Caps.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE steamer Dovedale, 1,854 tons, C A Goodwin, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Durban 17th April in ballast.

THE steamer Zillah, 3,779 tons, Captain J Rees, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 29th April, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Muristan, 1,733 tons, Captain J B Moore, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport (Mon), 14th March, in ballast.

THE steamer Simcom, 2,379 tons, Captain R E Collins, which arrived in harbour on the 9th instant, from Calcutta 29th April brought a cargo of coal.

THE Japan Mail Steam-ship Co's steamer Hiroshima Maru, 3,281 tons, Captain R Martinolich, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Yokohama, 7th April via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and Mr Stafford and four deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Henzada, 1,341 tons, Captain F G Cunningham, will sail to-day, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Lieut Barton, Conductor and Mrs W Tyler and son, 4 natives and 300 deck.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain B H Bulles, which arrived in harbour on the 10th instant, from Calcutta 7th April via coast ports, brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr E R Davies, Mr M C Doongajee and 26 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nuddea, 1,944 tons, Captain C Scott, will sail to-day, for Zanzibar, &c. with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Geo Service, Mrs Foxen and infant, Mr J A Mitchel, Mr and Mrs F E Douglas, and two sons, Mrs C Orsuis, Mrs M Poroli, Mr Menzies, 8 natives and 200 deck.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer F F Ferdinand, 3,843 tons, Captain A Martinolich, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Kobe, 8th April, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr R Pastakia, Mr R B Munshi, Capt and Mrs P Richter and 2 children, Mr T Weber, Mr E Schmidt, Mrs F Koritz, and 2 children.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Ballaarat, 2,160 tons, Captain F R Summers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, 21st April, via intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—From Hongkong—Mr Sassis Abraham, Mr S N Karanjia, Mrs Cama and infant, Mrs Byramjee and infant and Mr Cumroodin. From Sydney—Miss Bewes. From Colombo—Mr R Rutherford, Mrs Arthur, Mr and Mrs Jones, Mr J B Robinson, Mrs and Miss Palmer, and one deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Clive	Comdr Hewett	R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence	McArthur	R I M
H M S Magdala		Turret-ship
H M S Abyssinia		Turret-ship
Tenasserim		Receiving Hulk
Torpedo Boat No. 100		
Do No 102		
Do No 103		

IN THE STREAM.

Investigator	Heming	R I M
R I M S Dalhousie	Comdr Warden	R I M

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Aphrodite	2568	McGregor	Hull	12-5	W & A G & Co
C	Dido	3127	Pickering	Hull	16-5	F M & Co
D&E	Jumna	2692	Clark	Amsterdam	13-5	Ralli Bros
F	Sealda	2438	Macintyre	Hamburg	14-5	M M & Co
H	Westonby	2474	McCarthy	Dunkirk	14-5	W & A G & Co
K	Nuddia	1944	Scott	Zanzibar	12-5	M M & Co
L	Akbar	1440	Baldwin	Mauritius	23-5	H C Joosub
M	Nevasa	1945	Tyrrell	Aden	[illegible]	M M & Co
N	Skidby	2421	Jones	Antwerp	14-5	K N & Co
O	Pondo	1795	Renwicke	Hamburg	13-5	J M & Co
P	Hermiston	2800	Bain	Baltimore	16-5	R A Willis
Q	Wandby	2580	Finney	Newport	11-5	K N & Co

30 Tons Crane.

Safari	993	Winiker	Zanzibar	13-5 A Strandes.

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	547	Hoosein	Karachi	12-5	Shep'd & Co
Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownagar	1-5	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Britannia	1563	Turner	L'pool	16-5	W & A G & Co
2	Clan Maclean	1436	Fisher	...	...	F M & Co
3	D Balduino	3044	Canepa	Genoa	15-5	R R S N Co
4	Capri	2718	Belsito	China	16-5	F Crocco
5	Bullmouth	2607	Stratton	Genoa	16-5	W & A G & Co
6	Salfordia	2365	Crisp	London	16-5	W & A G & Co
7	Zoroaster	2383	Evan	Trieste	12-5	T M & Co
8	F Ferdinand	...	Martinclich	Trieste	16-5	A L S N Co
9	Aston Hall	2322	MacFee	Liverpool	16-5	K N & Co
10&11	Lonsdale	2643	Lee	Port Said	20-5	M M & Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Gordon	London	16-5	P & O Co
14	Henzada	1340	Cunningham	P Gulf	12-5	M M & Co
15	Comeric	2513	McGill	London	17-5	W & A G & Co
16	Eiffel Tower	2063	Case	Liverpool	14-5	W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kistna	524	Nielson	Bussorah	14-5	M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Naderi	1168	Cochrane	R S Ports	16-5	B & P S Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	E F Ferdinand s	Martinolich.	Kobe, April 8
	Dovedale s	Goodwin	Durban, April 17
	Zillah s	Rees	Calcutta, April 29
	Ballaarat s	Summers	Shanghai, April 21
	Hiroshima Maru s	Nagro	Yokohama, April 7
	Muristan s	Moore	Newport (Mon) March 14

DEPARTURE.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Kilwa s	Davison	Jeddah, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Nuddia, Scott, for Zanzibar, &c.
„ Henzada, Cunningham, for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Dovedale, for Genoa and Marseilles.
„ Metis, for Fleetwood.
„ Nizam, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Hiroshima Maru, for Japan, &c.
„ Kistna, for Persian Gulf, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ross, left here this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer China, left Kobe for Bombay on the 10th instant.

HONGKONG, MAY 9.

The P and O Co's steamer Coromandel, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, MAY 9.

The P and O Co's steamer Nankin (Extra) arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Zoroaster s—110 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co.

Eiffel Tower s—1020 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey; 350 cwt myrabollams H Anandrao and Co; 5600 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton Glade and Co; 200 bales cotton G Tejpal and Co.

Britannia s—50 bales wool Currimbhoy Nanjee; 109 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 56 bales wool Ebjee Sewjee; 48 bales wool and 12 bales goat hair Cassum Joosub; 650 cwt myrabollams H Anandrao and Co; 105 bales wool D Nagjee; 7 bales wool and 55 bales goat hair N M Abdool Satar.

Aston Hall s—9400 cwt wheat and 5000 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Salfordia s—19 bales hemp Ebjee Oomersey; 27 bales hemp Antajee Mahadew; 1 case deer horns and skins R Hasombhoy.

Comeric s—102 cwt horns and 6 cwt hoops A Canjee.

Caledonia s—8 casks Indian condiments B Muncherjee and Sons; 69 cwt fishmaws M J Joomabhoy and Co; 150 cwt olibanum A Chagla and Co; 49 bales skins H O Hajee Hassum and Co; 22 bales skins M Salemahomed; 30 cases Indian condiments N K Jussawalla; 75 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 59 cwt deer horns M Mahomed and Co; 100 bales hemp Ebrahim Haroon; 51 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 2600 cwt myrabollams Wagji Bechur.

FOR HULL.

Dido s—100 bales hemp Purshotam Bhimjee; 4000 cwt wheat Tata and Co; 4000 cwt cottonseed Forbes Forbes and Co; 2590 cwt cottonseed Gaddum and Co; 2000 cwt cottonseed David Sassoon and Co.

Aphrodite s—3600 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Westonby s—440 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 1000 cwt rapeseed Forbes Forbes and Co; 330 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 1000 cwt groundnuts and 2001 cwt poppyseed A Blaschek and Co; 4002 cwt rapeseed David Sassoon and Co; 3515 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers.

Sealdah s—6000 cwt poppyseed Ralli Brothers; 1000 cwt poppyseed David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Salfordia s—2000 cwt linseed Ernst and Co; 2527 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers; 1511 cwt wheat N Sundarjee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Eiswick Hall s—2000 cwt rapeseed Ernest and Co; 1440 cwt rapeseed and 501 cwt poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 230 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 330 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton Forbes Forbes and Co; 100 bales hemp Ebji Oomersey; 4000 cwt poppyseed and 6000 cwt rapeseed Forbes Forbes and Co; 2001 cwt rapeseed Sanday and Co; 2001 cwt gingellyseed A Blaschek and Co; 16003 cwt rapeseed N Khairaz and Co.

Skidby s—330 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 200 bales cotton Kiddle Reeve and Co; 175 bales hemp Purshotum Bhimjee; 100 bales cotton K Vishram and Co; 1000 cwt poppyseed Killick Nixon and Co; 1000 cwt rapeseed Ernst and Co; 2000 cwt rapeseed B Saloopchund; 125 bales cotton K Visram and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Pondo s—200 cwt gum G Sojpal; 290 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 1985 cwt myrabollams H Anandrao and Co.

Sealda s—300 cwt myrabollams W Kipp.

FOR VENICE.

E F Ferdinand s—300 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co; 500 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co; 1000 cwt castorseed Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton Glade and Co; 1000 cwt rapeseed A Blaschek and Co.

YOU ARE SURE
of real WOOL and nothing else
if you deal with us.
FOR BOMBAY WEAR
Our TUSSAH SERGES are
SPECIALLY DESIGNED,
a luxury, some say a necessity,
SPECIALLY WOVEN
to stand daily washing if required,
of pure material,
WIDTH 27", Rs. 1-8 PER YARD.

FOR OFFICE COATS.
Our WORSTEDS, FLANNELS and
SUPERFINE SERGES.
Samples on application.
The above are the specialities
FOR
HOT SEASON.

THE
NEW EGERTON
WOOLLEN MILLS
COMPANY, LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

SCARCITY OF (REAL) WOOLLENS.

Is one ever sure of getting Woollen Garments? Doctors so frequently order Woollen Underclothing that health may be endangered by wearing something that pretends to be, but is not, Wool. It was said that in a drive of 30 miles round Bradford not one, but scores, of mills could be pointed out where for every bale of wool used, ten bales, and often more, are used of shoddy, mungo, stockings and cotton.—"Daily Telegraph."

AN USEFUL ADJUNCT TO THE SPORTSMAN'S KIT.

SPORTSMEN and OFFICERS on Active Service should have a SUIT made of our *Genuine* KOSSI SILK, for it is Thick, Soft, Cool and Washing. A piece of 7 yards by 54 inches sufficient for two Suits for Rs. 14 Cash or V. P. P.

N. C. BANERJEE & Co.,
Benares Cantonment.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

NOW AVAILABLE AT BOMBAY.

	Rs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S GRAND PIANO. (Horizontal shape) in splendid condition and just out in thorough order. ...	600
COTTAGE PIANO by MARCKS & Co. Limited in very good tone and condition. ...	250
SQUARE PIANO by LIPP & SONS. A Piano intrinsically new. An Instrument that has been in good hands while on hire. ...	600
ERARD GRAND PIANO. (Horizontal shape.) Almost new and has been little used during the last 2 years.	1,400
BRINSMEAD UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO, with the new tuning apparatus in splendid tone and condition, would make a capital District Piano.	650
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S UPRIGHT PIANO, very little used and is almost new...	650
AMERICAN ORGAN by GILBERT & BAUER in thorough order. A very fine Organ.	150

The above Instruments have been built for the climate of India and have stood the test well. Arrangements can be made, if desired, for purchase of any of these Instruments on the Hire-System.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

N. B.—Our NEW STOCK of BOUDOIR PIANOS at Rs. 525 just to hand.

CORSTORPHAN'S HOTEL,
SIMLA.
ON THE MALL FACING THE SNOWS.
Opposite His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Residence.

WITHIN five minutes' walk of the Church, Town Hall and Post and Telegraph Offices. Married Quarters—Bachelors' Block—Billiard Table—Tennis Court.

For terms and particulars please apply to
NORMAN CORSTORPHAN,
MANAGER AND PROPRIETOR.
(Late Manager Hotel Metropole, Simla, 1899 to 1902.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

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INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
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ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions at Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

DRINK BEST CYCLONE TEAS.
IN THREE LABELS: YELLOW, BLUE, RED
ALSO SMOKE
PIN HEAD AND OLD GOLD
CIGARETTES.
on which Prizes are given away as
GOLD FILLED,
SILVER, NICKEL WATCHES, &c.
For full particulars, apply to
MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co.,
TEA MERCHANTS & GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
103, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BLENDING OF
TOBACCO IN ORDER TO
Produce A PERFECT
CIGARETTE
IS A FINE ART.
It has been said that to smoke one of our
OVAL GOLD-TIPPED
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES is
A SYBARITIC LUXURY!
THE STAR TOBACCO MFG. Co.,
BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL DEALERS.

OLD PALLONJI'S
ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL,
LONAULI.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated on the top of a Hill. It is open to the breeze on every side. It commands a magnificent view of all the Ghauts around Lonauli is cooler than Khandala. The distance from Khandala to Lonauli is only 10 minutes by Train.

Only two miles to Karli Caves Lohargar, six miles from Lonauli, is a Hill Fort formerly used as a State Prison by the Peishwas. Lonauli is famous for picnics—at Sakal Pathar, a famous shooting ground, distant 8 miles from Lonauli.

For further particulars apply to the
PROPRIETOR,
Conveyances always ready.

HAVE YOU SEEN AND HEARD THE
PIANOLA?

The best Piano Player Extant. If not, you are invited to call and see the most perfect Musical Instrument of the 20th Century.

THE PIANOLA

is the best of all the many Piano Players, and there are about 26 of these Piano Players on the Market.

THE PIANOLA

enables anyone without the slightest musical knowledge to play all popular, standard and classical music without the drudgery of learning and practice.

THE PIANOLA

is on exhibition for anyone who cares to see it and to hear its marvellous performance. Everyone cannot afford to purchase a Pianola, but all are invited to see and hear it

S. ROSE & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND
CONTRACTORS.
STOCK & SHOW ROOMS,
9-11, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

DR. MAGINN SAYS—

If a man suffers with nervo-vital debility, weakness or incapability, he becomes discontented, unhappy, and loses the energy and push so necessary to success in life; that lost or failing vitality causes untold misery to both married and single men. By his scientific exclusive methods of treatment he guarantees a cure and restoration to health and vigour. Age or cause no impediment. No failures. 30 years' experience. All special complaints, Blood, Skin, Bladder, Kidneys, Hydrocele, Rupture, Varicocele, Piles, etc., treated with skill and success by Dr. MAGINN, M.D., L.M.C., L.S.B., M.E., U.S.A. Registered and licensed by Medical Board of United States Government. Successful cures by correspondence. All letters answered. Strictest confidence. Address: J. A. MAGINN, M.D., 61, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta.

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WHAT we offer you. SECURITY in your homes; Immunity from thefts. The circumvention of Rambux. All these blessings "on airth" are contained in a suite of our Domestic padlocks. Six in number, four Lever, solid brass, steel shackles, imperial guard. Each having a non-interchangeable key, and the suite a Master Key in duplicate to pass all. Absolutely proof against picks and tampering. Price Rs. 10 only.

Apply to
J. H. JOHNSON & Co.,
Pioneer Lockworks, Aligarh, N.-W. P.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1-4 22-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy
To non-subscribers Rs. 2

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE EDITORIAL AND COMMERCIAL OFFICES
OF THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
Have been removed and located together in the same Block as
REUTER'S TELEGRAM OFFICES
(NEXT MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS).

ADVERTISEMENTS AND ORDERS FOR PRINTING
WILL BOTH BE RECEIVED AT
THE GENERAL OFFICES,
REUTER'S BUILDING,
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publications in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1903.

CENTRAL INDIA.

THE report of the Governor-General's Agent in Central India usually serves to recall in some measure the "good old times" when every State was ruled by its own particular chief in his own particular manner, free of outside influence, and knowing nothing of a paramount power. Some of the States still show a predilection for settling their affairs according to ancient custom, and doubtless find it hard that now and again Government steps in and insists upon the observance of modern ordinances, and on everything being done decently and in order. Doubtless the Chief of Panna after his remarkable exploits felt aggrieved that a king might not do as he pleased within the limits of his own kingdom. His Highness's uncle died under peculiarly suspicious circumstance. A searching investigation revealed the fact that the deceased had been poisoned, either at the instigation or with the connivance of the Chief who was duly deposed. The heir to the Raghugarh gadi then distinguished himself. The existence of many cases of maladministration came to light, with the result that Kunwar Vikramajit Singh, who would in the ordinary course have succeeded his father, was debarred from the succession. What those charges were founded on and how far his supersession was deserved we have no means of judging. The incident is disposed of in a few words, sufficing but to show how the curtailment of reports can be carried to excess. The choice of a new Chief is, or was, when the report was written, still under the consideration of Government. Perhaps it is still, for matters of succession are not to be settled in a few minutes. That to the Rajgarh gadi was in dispute for something like a year, we believe, but Government at last installed an uncle of the late Raja. Bhopal still glories in a lady ruler. The Nawab Shah Jehan Begum died in June of 1901, and was succeeded by her daughter the Sultan Jehan Begum. Her husband assisted and supported her until his death in January. Her Highness, though deeply affected by this unexpected and overwhelming calamity, proceeded almost immediately to take the reigns of Government into her own hands, and has since devoted herself with unremitting assiduity to the work of administration.

We are sorry to see that the Chiefs of Central India made "a very liberal response" to the appeal for funds for the Calcutta Valhalla, Rs. 5,74,712 being subscribed. All this money—and more—could have been profitably expended within the Agency, where some of the famine relief works were of the most paltry description, and the resources of the people are reported in the very first paragraph of the report to have been so exhausted that severe scarcity and distress appeared inevitable during the hot weather months and the results were below average everywhere. The section of the report which refers to Indore gives a general idea of the lack of prosperity which prevails. The land revenue demand was 63 lakhs, while the amount actually recovered was about 42 lakhs. Indore supports an army and a troop of Imperial Service troops at a cost to the State of twelve lakhs of rupees. We learn nothing of the recent change in the Chiefship, that event having taken place after the date of the report; nor is there anything to foreshadow the event then coming, but we learn that notwithstanding the very considerable deficiency in land revenue collections, the officiating Resident regarded the financial position of the State as thoroughly secure. The administrative staff as a whole is reported to be good. The Council is now a strong one and Mr. Younghusband thinks that with those advantages the State ought rapidly to recover from the effects of the recent famine and to be now entering upon a period of prosperity. There is hope also for Bhopawar, though, as the report says, the difficulties with which the States in that agency had to contend with since 1899 were accentuated during the year reported upon. Deficient rainfall, a plague of rats, followed by another of poptia crickets which entirely destroyed the late sown crops, were among the experiences of the Agency, the result being an average crop of wheat and grain at between two and four annas. At Dhar, in order to provide cash for administrative purposes, a loan of three lakhs on the security of Government Paper was taken from the Bank of Bengal. This, under ordinary circumstances, would have been ample, but owing to the failure of crops not more than fifty per cent. of the land revenue was collected, and it became necessary to obtain another three lakhs loan. In Jhabua there is hope of prosperity. Asbestos and large deposits of manganese have been found, and a concession for their development has been granted to Messrs. Kiddle, Reeve and Co. of Bombay. Money may be made out of this undertaking both by the State and exploiters, but it is clear none of the States dealt with could afford their subscriptions to the Valhalla or more recently to the Durbar.

The feature of the report on the Malwa Agency has reference to the old-standing complaints of the Sailana Durbar against the arrangement made in 1887 between the Rutlam and Sailana States for the adjustment of the disagreement arising out of the old system of levying "Sayer" duties in their territories. The Government of India in 1897 doubted the equity of the arrangement, and desired the Agent to the Governor-General to make further inquiry into the subject. After much deliberation it was agreed to exempt all Sailana goods from import and export duties. But this concession while relieving the subjects of the Sailana State from the burden of double duties, which they had been doing, afforded no relief to the Sailana Durbar which under an agreement made in 1887 had to pay the Rutlam Durbar the equivalent of S. S. Rs. 18,000 annually. After arbitration it was agreed that the Rutlam Durbar shall exempt Sailana goods from all "Sayer" and other dues leviable by the State, and shall in future receive an annual cash payment of six instead of eighteen thousand rupees from Sailana. The State is in want of funds while Sitamau is heavily embarrassed. The jagir of Semlia is under attachment. Right throughout the report run similar stories. Famines, bad seasons, and other circumstances over which their rulers had no control have had disastrous consequences. States that are in anything approaching financial prosperity are very rare exceptions. Perhaps had there been no Paramount Power affairs would have been worse. In Baraundha they might perhaps have been better, for the Raja would have had a free hand with the refractory subjects and jagirdars, who have both given him much trouble. But under no conditions could the achievement of the mother of the Jagirdar of Garnuli have been surpassed. That very excellent lady has succeeded in paying off all the public debts in the State, though it was not anticipated that this would have been effected for some years to come. In recognition of her efforts in this direction, and of the manner in which she carried on the administration of the State, the lady has been granted the personal title of Rani. Women in Central India have achieved successes which should make the whole sex more highly esteemed than it is in this country. But the ignorance of the masses is so lamentably dense that the lesson is lost on them.

THE MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING VACANCY.

THE Bombay Corporation yesterday afternoon discussed the question of the appointment of an Executive Engineer to fill the post rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. M. C. Murzban. To consider this appointment a committee was appointed some months ago, and the conclusion was then arrived at that if an officer of the required efficiency were to be obtained it would be necessary to increase the salary which the appointment carries. To do this an amendment of the Bombay Municipal Act was necessary, and a Bill to bring about the necessary alteration passed into law at the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council. The salary of the Municipal Executive Engineer was fixed by this measure at a minimum of Rs. 1,500 and a maximum of Rs. 2,000 per mensem. The third report of the committee appointed to consider the matter was submitted to the Corporation yesterday. It was pointed out that under Section 75 (1) of the Municipal Act the appointment must be made within four months after the occurrence of the vacancy, that is, before the 24th of the current month, and in default of an appointment being made by them before that date the Corporation are liable to forfeit their right to appoint an officer of their own selection. The Committee were of opinion, therefore, that the best course under the circumstances was to obtain from Government an extension of the period for making the appointment, and subsequently to ask the Commissioner to institute some enquiries about the candidate considered eligible. In moving the adoption of this report Mr. Mehta stated that the committee had received applications from a number of gentlemen both in England and in India. The qualifications of these gentlemen so far as the certificates of their past careers were concerned were all that could be desired, but the committee felt that they would like to know more about the candidates. In the case of the appointment of the Health Officer the Commissioner was able to help the Corporation by means of personal enquiries in England. In this case the matter will be more difficult, but Mr. Mehta informed the Corporation that the Commissioner will be able to institute the necessary investigations. Hence the necessity for an extension of the period allowed by the Act for the making of the appointment. Mr. Unvalla, in view of the terms of the section alluded to by Mr. Mehta, questioned the validity of the resolution, but Mr. Baptista pointed out that the object of the section was merely to ensure that there should be no unnecessary delay. Without further discussion the motion was passed. Has not the Corporation an engineer or engineers on its staff already qualified and deserving promotion? To save the Corporation from itself we trust Government will not consent to extend the time but will exercise its right to appoint. What is wanted in the Bombay municipal area is an engineer of Indian experience, a sufficiently young and energetic man, and Government will have no trouble in laying its finger on such an one. We are asked to believe that the report to the effect that the committee was prepared to recommend an elderly gentleman from an obscure English town, on six months' probation, is untrue. We hope it is unfounded, but confess it would not have surprised us if such recommendation had been made.

THE MOTOR SCORCHER.

THE motor scorcher has now become an established institution in Great Britain as also upon the Continent and in America. The thirst for high speed and for record breaking is uninfluenced by the possibilities of accident, by popular prejudice, or legal castigation. Just as was the case in the early days of the cycle, there comes a period in the history of the mildest mannered of automobilists when this craze for rapid motion can only be assuaged by a break-neck rush through town, and village, and country, making hideous the highways with the hurtling whirr of the speed gear, and the rattle and odour of the unmuffled exploder. Popular prejudice against the motorist in Great Britain has waned of late. Probably the methods employed by the guardians of the peace to ensure the twelve miles an hour limit have had something to do with this. Possibly the motorist has learned to steer better and to drive with greater certainty. But that the motor scorcher still exists at home is evident by the number of motor accidents continually reported, in which as often as not the victims are the motorists themselves. To insist on a limit of twelve miles an hour is of course absurd in some circumstances. A man, who is assured by the maker of his car that his engine is capable of developing a speed of 45 miles an hour, could hardly be expected to keep within the twelve miles' limit. Flesh and blood could not stand it. The ordeal would be too severe, however fatal might be the penalties held out. Indeed in open country where roads lie straight and free for miles ahead, to ask a motorist to adhere to a twelve miles' rule, would be altogether unnecessary. But there are circumstances under which it is absolutely necessary that this tendency to scorching should be checked. In the country villages of Great Britain, for instance, through which motor tourists have to pass, one might as well attempt with safety to run an express railway train along the highways, as to set down a frantic motorist burning with the frenzies of the scorcher. Now that the motor car has made its advent in India, it might be perhaps as well to point out that there are few roads in the island of Bombay where the twelve-mile limit may be exceeded with safety. In many thoroughfares, for the motorist's own safety, perhaps even that velocity should be considered too great. A week or so ago the Commissioner of Police complained of the unreasonableness of motorists in this city. It does not augur well for the prosecution of automobilism as a pastime here that complaints should have arisen so early in the day. On the other hand, one has a great deal of sympathy for a motorist in an Indian street. The native is apt to carry his inherent fatalism too far, and to brave the terrors of the motor car a little too often. Occasions do arise when one could almost forgive the motorist if by way of a gentle reminder of the potentialities of new inventions he were to accelerate the progression of some of these individuals by a push from behind. It has to be remembered also that the motor car in itself is the nemesis of the scorcher. He who takes to scorching in a city like Bombay, must, sooner or later, be brought to see the error of his ways in a manner that is too sudden to be pleasant. But we think that those who in Bombay have taken to the pastime of automobilism are much too level-headed to be carried away with the excitement of scorching, and notwithstanding the Police Commissioner's complaint, we believe that there will be no necessity for the drastic magisterial remedies which have been applied elsewhere. To those who cogitate taking up automobilism, we would suggest that as a rule a car that will give a limit of speed of 25 miles an hour is sufficient for all practical purposes. A faster car is only a snare and a temptation. The man who knows that he can do a mile in a minute will find the greatest difficulty in keeping his hand off the speeder.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. India with the outward mails of the 1st instant, left Aden at 5 p.m., on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Friday next.

COLONEL YATE's report on his recent detention at Spin Baldak fort on the Afghan frontier reached the Foreign Department on Saturday.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 18th April 1903, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1902 of 168,068 maunds and Rs. 31,397 in the earnings.

BAD money is said to be plentiful in Mandalay. It is no uncommon thing when changing a rupee to receive one or more two anna pieces of pure lead. It is suggested that the bulk of the counterfeit coins in circulation in Mandalay filters through from the Shan States. Some of the imitations are very good; others are atrocious.

THE following memorandum has been communicated to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce by the Under-Secretary to the Government of India:—Intimation has been received from His Britanic Majestiy's Embassy, Paris, that, by a law passed on the 29th March 1903, the French Government has increased the maximum and minimum customs duty on pepper imported into France from 400 and 208 francs to 450 and 312 francs per 100 kilograms respectively.

WE hear from Benares that the washermen of that holy city have held a meeting and struck work, because the Municipal Board has imposed a duty of one pice a maund on reh (Fuller's earth) and has refused to rescind it. The hot weather and the occurrence of the marriage season unite to make the inconvenience of the people who cannot get their clothes washed very great. A similar strike once occurred among the Poona barbers, who held a meeting and resolved to shave nobody except Europeans, the exception being made because Europeans could shave themselves.

EARL ROBERTS has unveiled a memorial tablet in the main hall at Euston Station. The tablet records the names of the L. and N.W. servants who lost their lives in the Boer war. The proceedings were quite private so far as the public are concerned, but as many railway men as could be conveniently spared who fought in South Africa were present from all parts of the country.

A CONFERENCE of Methodists in Sydney has decided by resolution to call Mr. Chamberlain's attention to the "disturbing influence caused by the appointment of a Roman Catholic Governor in Fiji." Mr. Chamberlain, in reply, may, if he chooses, make some caustic comments on the inconsistency of people seeking to revive religious tests who were once so energetic in abolishing them.

THE late Sir Charles Isham, who was a most consistent and enthusiastic vegetarian, entertained on the anniversary of his twentyfifth wedding-day six of his old friends at dinner. They subjected him, says "M. A. P.," which recalls the story, to a good deal of jovial ridicule as to his own diet. Sir Charles simply said: "Never mind, I shall outlive you all." And when his golden wedding came round in 1897, he reminded various of his acquaintances that all the six scoffers were dead.

THE Imperial Service Club, which was formed at the close of the war in South Africa for the purpose of bringing together officers who served in the campaign, held an inauguration dinner on taking possession of their new premises at 128, Piccadilly formerly the home of the Hyde Park and Piccadilly Clubs. Lord Rosmead, the chairman of the committee, presided at the dinner, and among those present were the Earl of Rosslyn, Major-General Mackinnon, and Colonel Brookfield. The membership of the club has reached its full number of a thousand.

M. LOUBET will be the first President of the French Republic to pay an official visit to London. M. Thiers was no stranger to England, but neither he nor his successors, Marshal McMahon, M. Jules Grevy, M. Sadi Carnot, and M. Casimir-Perier came to this England in their capacity as Chief of the State. The last time the head of the French nation was in England officially was in 1855, when Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugenie visited the Queen. On that occasion the French monarchs were entertained by the Lord Mayor—a precedent which will doubtless be followed by Sir Marcus Samuel in the case of M. Loubet.

OUR FORCES IN SOMALILAND.

THE TACTICS OF THE TRIBESMEN.

As far back as the ninth of last December Colonel Cobbe captured a spy within his lines. This man was only discovered to be a spy by sheer accident, and yet he was afterwards proved to have been a remarkably active and useful agent of his master, the Mullah. Prior to attaching himself to Colonel Cobbe's body of troops, says Mr. A. G. Hales in the "Daily News," he had joined Colonel Swayne's forces, and had served with that officer, though all the time he was supplying the Mullah with information in regard to every detail connected with that branch of the British forces. He deserted from Colonel Swayne's forces during the confusion attendant upon the battle of Erego, and then reported himself to his master, rejoining Colonel Swayne during the retirement upon Bohotle. He had frequented most of our camps, had made himself familiar with our lines of communication, and had picked up all there was to know concerning the strength and composition of our flying columns. He had even the audacity to enter Berbera and remain there until he had found out all he desired to know, and had communicated his knowledge to his chief.

Scarcely a move that we had made, up to the time this spy was captured, could have been unknown to the Mullah. Every gun we had was known to him. All that we had done and much that we intended to do was in the enemies' hands, and that incident to my mind explains to a very great extent the present reverse to our arms. In a country like that in which we have been fighting for the last few months British officers have had to be dependent to a very great extent upon native assistance, and when such natives prove to be spies in the pay of the enemy, all the bravery in the world on the part of our officers must prove useless, or next door to useless. Even genius must be at a discount under such circumstances, for the ground the advancing band had to cover was the natural home of the enemy, and thoroughly well known to be defended. I think it will be found before this foe is subdued that the slow and steady method adopted by Lord Kitchener against a similar foe in a similar country will have to be adopted. This will mean a war ranging over a great period of time; it will mean the expenditure of much treasure and the shedding of a lot of blood, not only the blood of our enemies, but of our own.

THE USUAL BRITISH METHOD.

So far as one not upon the scene can judge, the whole expedition seems to have been mapped out upon the usual British method. The enemy has been underestimated, both as to fighting capacity, skill, resolution, and resource. We have done upon this occasion as we have done upon many similar occasions. We have sent a mere handful of troops, led by bold men, into an inhospitable country, to contend with a people in arms, and the result has been a severe check and the loss of some fine lives. It is possible that the next few hours may bring us further disastrous news, for the enemy, emboldened by their success, may attack and overwhelm the force under Colonel Cobbe, which, according to latest reports, had camped in a position from which the Colonel found it impossible to extricate himself, owing partly to his own paucity of numbers, the nature of the country, and the overwhelming numbers of the enemy in the vicinity. There is another fear in my mind, the dreadful fear that Cobbe, if pushed, will find himself without sufficient ammunition to keep up a sustained fire to beat the enemy back. My reason for this dread is that I note from the dispatches to hand that when it came to the fatal pinch poor Plunkett's ammunition ran out, and he had to charge with the bayonet.

A dispatch received from Berbera on the 16th of last December showed that the Mullah was then camped with a large army which was hourly increasing in numbers at the Wells of Galady, in the south-western portion of the Kaac, within the Mudug region. At that time he was rallying his followers to him, and getting in large supplies of firearms and ammunition. We knew that, our War Office knew it, it was in the newspapers of the day, and yet in the teeth of that knowledge we attempted to cross long stretches of desperate country in pursuit of this large force, with a handful of men—it is amazing. But it is true, and that is how we make history. There is no room within the scope of this article to follow step by step the movements of our troops. Nor would it serve any good purpose to do so. General Manning was in supreme command of the expedition against the Mullah, and in January of the present year the separate commands were as follow: Colonel Cobbe was in command of the Bohotle column, Colonel Swann of the lines of communications, and General Manning was to take charge of the co-operating forces. It was then estimated that the full strength of the Obbia force was to be 2,296 officers and men. It was then arranged that owing to the nature of the climate the base at Obbia was to be cut off as soon as the columns had established overland communications, or the defeat of the Mullah enabled a chain of posts to be extended from Bohotle to Obbia.

MAN WHO MOVES WITH THE WIND.

As soon as General Manning commenced his work in earnest this year he seemed to have made up his mind to strike terror into the hearts of the tribesmen by his lightning-like movements. On one occasion he swept along at the rate of ninety-five miles within forty-eight hours, and kept the enemy on the move all the time, and won for himself the picturesque title of the "man who moves with the wind." But it is very doubtful if mere speed will be found to pay against such an enemy, for rapidity of movement is his own strong point. It was Kitchener's slow, unbending strength, his ever-readiness, his certainty of supplies and reinforcements that made him dreaded by the tribesmen. Manning seems to have given the Mullah his own game, in his own country, under circumstances altogether unfavourable to the British forces. Kitchener would never have done that. The Mullah knew his own strength, and by eternally shifting his ground compelled the British to make and remake their plans again and again. It is an absolute impossibility to get any coherence out of a mere study of directions taken by the various columns. The Mullah was their objective point when they commenced operations, but the Mullah was never long in one place. Little sniping affairs occurred now and then, sometimes a skirmish, each column having its share of those peculiarly trying affairs, but it began to look as if the whole thing would fizzle out. Perhaps the Mullah was so playing his game as to lead the British General to think him a man of straw in order that he might in the end strike a sure blow at the British. It looks very much like it now, in the light of events too fresh in our minds.

On the 1st of April General Manning dispatched a reconnaissance, consisting of a force of 300 Yaos, under the ill-fated Plunkett, from Galadi towards Walwal, to which place the Mullah had shifted his main body. Plunkett located a very considerable force a few miles from Walwal on the 3rd. As the British force advanced, the enemy, though immensely superior in numbers, fell back, their rear guard, which consisted of a strong force of mounted riflemen, screening them cleverly with unceasing fire. Several times the enemy wheeled and fainted to attack; once or twice they did charge, and got within a few yards of our lines, but our fellows, though only Yaos, formed into square, and, handing their rifles well, drove the Mullah's men off. The engagement is reported to have been hot whilst it lasted. Thirty of the enemy's dead were found on the field later.

THE OLD TACTICS.

On the 5th of the same month, Colonel Cobbe, who, with his column, was operating to the west of Galkayu, came upon a strong force of the enemy, and repulsed them after a sharp bit of fighting, this force also falling back as if cowed, though it is very probable that the Mullah's men, in falling away so readily, were only playing a part in a deeply-laid plan to catch the British off their guard when too full of confidence. Such has been the tactics of the tribesmen for ages. As in South Africa, the matter of transport had harassed our troops terribly, but the captured of many camels during this month somewhat relieved the strain. During the campaign the Mullah has frequently proved that he can travel a hundred miles a day with his camel corps, and only fights when he likes. On the 16th of April General Manning was advancing upon Gerloguby, via Walwal, intending to scour the country with divided columns, and he was reported to be even then sanguine of success.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SQUADRONS AT SALONIKA.

POWERS REQUESTED TO WITHDRAW.

STATEMENT BY PRINCE FERDINAND.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The Porte has requested the Powers to withdraw their war-ships from Salonika harbour, because the population might misinterpret their presence.

LONDON, MAY 11.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has made a statement in Paris disclaiming any responsibility for the Macedonian agitation and the Salonika outrages.

He declared the Bulgarians would not risk sharing the fate of the Greeks in Thessaly in the Turco-Greek War.

ROYAL VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

THREE DAYS OF CEREMONIES.

Their Majesties the King and Queen start on a three days' ceremonial visit to Scotland to-day and stay at Dalkeith Castle, whence they make a State entry into Edinburgh to-morrow, and hold a Levee and Drawing Room at Holyrood Palace.

THE ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE UMBRIA.

A BOX OF DYNAMITE.

The box sent to the steamer Umbria was found in the baggage on the pier alongside which the steamer was lying.

It was immediately plunged into the water and subsequently examined, and found to contain two hundred sticks of dynamite with batteries. The fuses were partly charred and the authorities are convinced they were burning when submerged and would have probably exploded in a few minutes.

TRIAL OF THE SHAMROCK.

GOOD PERFORMANCE BY THE NEW YACHT.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The Shamrock III. has been restored and her trials were resumed yesterday, when she beat the Shamrock I. by over two miles in a forty-mile course in favourable weather.

THE AUSTRALIAN STRIKE.

CESSATION OF TRAFFIC.

ENGINES DERAILED AND LINES TAMPERED WITH.

No trains were running to-day in Melbourne.

Some tampering with the lines has taken place and derailment of engines.

A rail weighing eleven hundredweight was discovered placed across the line to the north of Melbourne.

SUDDEN DEPARTURE OF WARSHIPS FOR GIBRALTAR.

RENOWN LEAVES UNDER SEALED ORDERS.

LONDON, MAY 11.

His Majesty's cruisers Drake, Brilliant, and Rainbow have sailed suddenly from Portland for Gibraltar.

The battleship Renown has quitted Gibraltar under sealed orders. It is supposed she is bound for Morocco, where a serious revolt has taken place in the vicinity of Tetuan.

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

The general consensus of opinion is that the chief danger in the Balkans has arisen in the growing exasperation of Bulgaria and Turkey against each other.

THE DUTY ON TEA.

CHAMBER OF AGRICULTURE TAKES ACTION.

The Central Chamber of Agriculture has requested the London Chamber of Commerce to join in a deputation to Mr. Balfour and Mr. Ritchie to urge the remission of a portion of the Tea Duty instead of the abolition of the Corn Duty.

GREAT FIRE AT OTTAWA.

THE WORK OF INCENDIARIES.

£300,000 DAMAGES.

A fire which is supposed to be incendiary has destroyed 300 houses at Ottawa. The damage amounts to £300,000.

DEATH OF SIR JAMES WESTLAND.

The death is announced of Sir James Westland.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 10.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. India, with the English Mails of the 1st inst., left here for Bombay at 5 p.m. to-day.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERALS OF POLICE.

CLOSE OF THEIR CONFERENCE AT SIMLA.

THE REPORT OF THE POLICE COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 11.

The Conference of Inspector-Generals of Police at Simla, which has been going on in connection with the Police Commission, is now finished. Mr. Hammick has left, and most of the remaining Inspector-Generals will be returning to their provinces within the next few days. The Police Commission itself is still sitting at Simla. Its report will most probably be ready for printers early next month.

GENERAL BADEN-POWELL.

REPORTED ENGAGEMENT DENIED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 11.

The "Indian Daily News" London correspondent writes on the 10th inst. :—General Baden-Powell denies his reported engagement to Miss Daisy Leiter.

THE CORN DUTY.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach disapproves of the proposed abolition of the Corn Duty.

GOVERNMENT AND TRADE DISPUTES.

PICKETING LEGALISED.

A SMALL MAJORITY.

Although Mr. Balfour has promised an enquiry into trade disputes Government obtained a majority of only 20 against the Bill brought in by Labour members legalising picketing and prohibiting the institution of suits against combinations.

SPORTING NEWS.

SCEPTRE'S ENGAGEMENTS.

Sceptre, now the property of Lieutenant Bass, will not go to India, but will fulfil her engagements in England.

THE MYSORE COTTON CROP.

ACCURACY OF ESTIMATES.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

BANGALORE, MAY 11.

The area under cotton in Mysore is returned in the Agricultural Statistics as approximately 45,000 acres, but no estimate of the yield of the crop has hitherto been furnished. The Government of India have, therefore, pointed out that the omission from the returns of so large an area affects to a considerable extent the accuracy of general estimates of the cotton crop which are compiled by the Director-General of Statistics. The Government of India say they have repeatedly drawn attention to the necessity for improving these estimates throughout India, but in spite of the efforts to secure greater accuracy, their incorrectness still justifies the adverse criticisms which are from time to time directed against them in India and Europe. Certain of these criticisms, contained in the recent French official publication, have recently been brought to the notice of the Director-General who has suggested the expediency of a renewed and close enquiry into the methods of preparing estimates, at the same time pointing out that while the estimated production of cotton in the last five years does not exceed, as reported, 9,614,214 bales of 400 pounds, the quantity actually exported or locally consumed in the same period cannot have been less than thirteen million bales, the average annual consumption and exportation thus exceeding the annual estimate of production by about 677,000 bales. This wide divergence is attributed to certain errors which are pointed out to local Governments and Administrations in all cotton growing tracts in India. The Mysore Government have issued explicit instructions to the Deputy Commissioners of the districts, and have invited suggestions for facilitating more accurate estimates.

JUGGERNATH PROCESSION IN BANGALORE.

DEVOTEE CRUSHED BENEATH THE WHEELS.

During the procession of a Juggernath car here this morning a Hindu devotee, a villager, in scrambling under a car for the fruit flung by the crowd, was run over by the great wheels, and crushed beyond recognition.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, MAY 11.

The headquarters of the Inspector of Army Schools, Fifth Circle, are transferred from Rangoon to Darjeeling.

Wolseley helmet is approved for the Indian Volunteers desiring it. The South Indian Railway Volunteers are setting an example in adopting it.

The long discussed question of the apportionment of pension charges, arising out of cases in which officers of the Indian services are killed or died when on deputation from India on Imperial Service, has now been settled. The arrangement, which has been made, provides that the Imperial Government shall meet such charges the Government of India undertaking similar responsibility in the case of pensions to the families of British officers, belonging to units which do not ordinarily serve in India, dying on deputation in India. "British officers belonging to units which do not ordinarily serve in India" are defined as those who do not belong to any of the following, the Cavalry of the Line, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Infantry of the Line, Royal Army Medical Corps, and Army Veterinary Department. The Army Service Corps will be added to this list, should the regular employment in India of officers of this Corps be extended hereafter, it having recently been decided for five army service corps officers to be employed there.

It is now settled that Colonel Park, of the Devonshire Regiment, succeeds General Duff as Deputy Adjutant-General.

Colonel Money, who has been appointed to the Ceylon Command, in succession to the late Sir Hector Macdonald, is understood to be the late Commandant of the Seaforth Highlanders.

The question is under consideration whether the reduction of the tenure of Staff appointments at Army Headquarters from five to three years is to apply to existing appointments or only to future appointments. In any case, as already stated, the three years tenure will always be extensible to five years.

Letters from South Africa announce that Colonel Harold Paget, C. B., D.S.O., late 7th Hussars; Lieutenant-Colonel Lambert Browne late I. S. C., and Majors Hon. R. French, Gloster Regiment, and Cavendish, C. M. G. A, and S. Highlander, have arrived in Pretoria to serve on the Claims Commission. All these officers took part in the war.

No request for reinforcements for Somaliland has yet been received from the Home authorities; but the Government of India have been asked to replace Captain Vesey, 2nd Sikhs, and Lieutenant Sime, I. M. S., who were killed in the recent disaster to Colonel Plunkett's column. Probably Captain Godfrey, 26th Baluchis (serving with the 1st King's African Rifles) who was killed in Major Gough's action at Damot, will also be replaced from India.

It is not at present known in this country how long General Creagh is to be detained in command of the China Field Force; but as the arrangements are now under the direct control of the Home authorities, the presumption is that the detention of a General Officer of the Indian Establishment in Northern China is only a very temporary arrangement. Meanwhile General Reid will continue to officiate in the Mhow Command, to which General Creagh was lately appointed.

THEATRICALS AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 9.

THERE was a large gathering at the Simla Theatre last Friday afternoon when the Simla Amateur Dramatic Club were "At Home" to their friends for the annual sale of boxes. The occasion is always one for the meeting of histrionic talent, and last Friday was no exception to the rule. Amongst favourites of the Simla amateur stage present were Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Swiney, Mrs. Bingley, Mrs Beresford Lovett, and Mrs. Hawkins. Mr. Albert Williams, who will be remembered for his admirable rendering of the "Lord High Chancellor" in "Iolanthe," was auctioneer, and made a number of amusing hits. Even the new red plush drop-curtain, which he described, failed, however, to bring the bidding up to last year's high figures. The Delhi Durbar had evidently affected the spending capacities of the station. The prices ranged from about Rs. 280 to Rs. 400 for the use of a box for one night of each play—a fair but by no means unreasonable figure, considering the class of the entertainments afforded. The plays to be put on this season include "Little Miss Nobody," in which Miss Macquoid and Mr. Crawshaw Williams take the leading parts; "Jane," "Sweet Nell of Old Drury," "the Gay Lord Quex," "the Belle of New York," "San Toy," "When We were 21," "Fox and Frills," and "the Admirable Creighton." Major Caruana is the honorary secretary for the season. Mr. Caulfield, R.A., from Ferozepore stage manages for the present.

THE HOLY SACRIFICE OF MASS.

ON Sunday last there was a large concourse of Catholics from Bombay, Bassein, and Salsette assembled to hear the Holy Sacrifice of Mass in one of the churches in the Bassein Fort, now in ruins, and to pay veneration to Gonsalo Garcia, who was born in Bassein and martyred in Japan. Long before the solemnities began, the people had, on foot, by vehicles, and by boats, repaired to the scene in large numbers. Triumphal arches were thrown across the passages leading to the church with mottos in honour of his Holiness, the King-Emperor, the King of Portugal, and the prelates. When their Lordships the Bishops of Damaun and Macao and his Excellency Viscount Wren approached the place bells were pealed, and bombs (khajinas) let off. A procession was formed, consisting of the clergy and the laity, with banners, &c., before it marched forward conveying the prelates under a canopy of silk and cloth of gold. The very Rev. H. Barretto read in Portuguese an address, at the conclusion whereof "Vivas" were called out to the Holy Father, H. R. H. the Emperor of India and King of Great Britain, H. R. H. Dom Carlos, King of Portugal, and the prelates. The Bishop of Damaun having briefly acknowledged the address, the procession moved on, the local band discoursing sweet music. The church wherein the solemnities were held was closely packed. The scene before the church contrasted with the green foliage around was a pleasing picture. Rev. Dr. de Monte, vicar of Our Lady of Rosary, Mazagon, was selected to deliver a panegyric of the saint, which he pronounced with his wonted earnestness. Rev. P. A. Fernandes of Girgaum, author of a sketch of the life of Saint Gonsalo Garcia, and the prime mover of the devotion to the saint, had entered into the preparation of the festivities with his accustomed zeal.

AMUSEMENTS AT KHANDALLA.

A CORRESPONDENT at Khandalla writes :—A concert to provide funds for sports for soldiers is to be given at the Khandalla Hotel on the 16th instant. The programme will consist of songs and other items decidedly attractive. The names of those who are to take part in the concert are a sufficient guarantee for its success, and I am sure that everyone of us will enjoy a delightful evening. Captain H. Newell has been entrusted with the work of making all the necessary arrangements, and there is no doubt that under his able management even the most trifling detail will be carefully and promptly attended to. Fortunately for us we have a large number of musical people on the hill this year which leads me to think that musical entertainments, tea-parties, and social gatherings will be the order of the day. The hotel tennis and badminton courts are being freely used, and the hotel piano combines in making life worth living on this pretty little hill station.

TELEGRAPHIC FOREIGN SERVICE.

MAY 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey. Perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique. St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Telegrams for Dominica are subject to censorship.

Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher language are not admitted.

Cable New York, Haiti interrupted.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the Indian frontie.

Military Telegraph line erected between Berbera and Bohotle in British Somaliland with intermediate offices at Bihendala Buras Garrero and upper sheik.

Telegrams are accepted from India via Bombay Aden at following rates :—

Prevate Rs. 2-2-0 perword

State Rs. 2-1-0 per word

An addition of annas two for telegrams from Burma in both cases.

There is no lines between Aden and Berbera.

Telegrams will pass over the gap by best means available.

They are subject to delay and Censorship. and can only be accepted at Senders risk.

Cable St Vincent Grenada interrupted.

Cutting communication with St Vincent and Barbadoes.

Saigon Bangkok route is right.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 11th May 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	10	9	30 a m	27	45
Teheran	11	2	32 p m	—	22
Suez	11	2	45 p m	—	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 11th May 1903.

—	Maximum Time		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	55	0	1
„ Karachi	0	15	0	2
„ Madras	0	25	0	7

A FRENCH paper describes Queen Alexandra's smile as so charming and attractive, and withal so pathetic, that whole crowds of the British people are to be seen perambulating the neighbourhood of Buckingham Palace for the chance of a glimpse of it. So sincere and ardent is this admiration that imitation is attempted, and according to this veracious journal there are professors, male and female, who undertake to train young ladies to smile like the Queen giving infallible lessons in the curving of the lips and the folding of the face to produce the soupcon of sadness that lends its chief attraction to the Queen's smile.

SYMPATHETIC references were made in the N.-W. P. High Court on Saturday to the death of Mr. Syed Mahmood. The Chief Justice, Sir John Stanley, spoke justly and feelingly of his great qualities as a lawyer and a Judge, and representatives of both divisions of the Bar added their personal tributes.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THERE was a fairly large attendance at the adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation held yesterday, Mr. Fazulbhoy Vishram, C.I.E., presiding.

THE APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta asked for and obtained priority for the consideration of the report of the committee regarding the appointment of Executive Engineer. The report was as follows :

The committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 4294, dated the 11th August, 1902, "to invite applications by advertisement for the post of Municipal Executive Engineer, and, in consultation with the Commissioner to enquire into the qualifications of applicants and submit to the Corporation the names of the most eligible candidate or candidates," beg to state that they consider it highly desirable that, before making any recommendation, they should institute enquiries in England as to the fitness of those candidates who appear from their papers to be best qualified for the post. Such a reference must, however, needs take time, and, as the Corporation are aware, under Section 75 (1) of the Municipal Act, the appointment must be made within four months after the occurrence of the vacancy, i.e., before the 24th of the current month, and, in default of an appointment being made by them before that date, the Corporation are liable to forfeit their right to appoint an officer of their own selection. The committee are, therefore, of opinion that, under the circumstances, the best step that the Corporation could take is to obtain from Government an extension of the period for making the appointment so as to enable the committee to have the necessary enquiries made. They beg, therefore, to recommend that the Commissioner may be authorized to approach Government on behalf of the Corporation, with a request that in view of the circumstances stated above, they will be pleased to assure the Corporation that they will not exercise for a few months their power of making the appointment. 2. If the Corporation approve of this proposal, and if Government are pleased to allow an extension, the Commissioner will arrange, as advised by the Committee, to have enquiries made about the candidate considered eligible, and the committee will then be in a position to make a definite recommendation. This procedure will doubtless involve some expenditure, but, the committee trust, the Corporation will not refuse to sanction a grant for defraying it, having regard to the necessity for the same.—Fazulbhoy Visram, S. Rebsch, P. M. Metha, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Accacio G. Viegas, Bhalchandra Krishna, and Joseph Baptista.

Mr. Mehta said this was rather an important matter which should be dealt with at once if the recommendation of the committee was to be carried out. There was no more difficult function which was imposed by the Municipal Act upon the Corporation than the election of the Executive Engineer and the Executive Health Officer. For several years past the Corporation had tried their best, whenever that function had to be performed, to secure as able a man as it could. He had no doubt that every member of the Corporation was anxious to give his assistance as far as he could to attain the object, which, it was well known, the Corporation had at heart. The members would remember the steps which the Corporation took when they had lately to fill up the post of the Health Officer. Now it had come to the lot of the Corporation to fill up the vacancy caused by the retirement of their Executive Engineer. As they were aware the Corporation appointed a committee for the purpose of advertising for the place, and to recommend to the Corporation out of the candidates those who were most eligible for the post. The committee had tried to carry out that task as thoroughly and carefully as possible, and he hoped he might be allowed to say one word as to the way in which the committee of that character was dealt with outside the Corporation. It was most deplorable that respectable newspapers should try and anticipate, or to peep into the deliberations of that committee and give out on rumour what was supposed to have taken place in the committee. He deplored it because it was very bad to mislead the public as regarded the way in which the Corporation performed its functions in that important matter. Unfortunately, as it would always happen when those things were tried to be anticipated. the rumours which were given in print were generally incorrect—very often altogether false. (Hear, hear.) It seemed to him that it was the duty of every member of the Corporation to put down things of that sort as far as possible. Publication had been given even to a report like this that the elite of the Corporation—the most educated and enlightened portion of the Corporation—had entered upon a conspiracy for the purpose of cutting a member of this Corporation. It was a cowardly insinuation, because no names had been given, and he was sure members of the Corporation would stand up and say that it was an absolute lie. (Hear, hear.) For himself he denounced it as an absolute falsehood. (Hear, hear.) The committee, he said, had taken great pains for the purpose of seeing that on this occasion the Corporation secured as able an officer as they could. The members would remember that some time ago they asked the legislature that in order to enable them to secure some exceptional person, who could be trusted with—he might be permitted to say—the "engineering destinies" of the city, the salary of the Executive Engineer should be increased. The work of that officer had grown enormously. It was besides of a most important and delicate character, and the Corporation made the recommendation readily with no other view but of securing for the post men of highest attainment and tried ability. Advertisements had been issued by the committee, and several applicants had come forward from Europe and different parts of this country. The committee was anxious that a selection should be made, if possible, from those who had applied from England. But the committee found it difficult to judge of their capacities from their certificates of qualifications, because after all they were paper qualifications. The committee thought of following the same course which they adopted in the case of their Health Officer. But unfortunately it was more difficult to adopt it in the case of the Executive Engineer. In the case of the Health Officer it was a fortunate circumstance that Mr. Harvey was acquainted with people who were in the position of carrying out the function of selecting the officer, and their advice and report was of greatest assistance to the committee the Corporation had then appointed. But in the present case Mr. Harvey found it very difficult to do the same, but still the committee thought that if some time was given to it, Mr. Harvey would be able to arrange matters with gentleman or gentlemen thoroughly competent to judge in the matter, to interview those candidates and submit their report. It was stated in a newspaper that the committee had decided to refer the matter to a certain gentleman who knew nothing of Municipal engineering. He might say that the committee had not come to any such decision. On the contrary they were still thinking of the best way of attaining the object in view. In the meantime, the time for making the appointment was expiring, and if they did not appoint an officer before the 24th May, the Government had a right of making the appointment. But it was not compulsory upon the Government to make the appointment if the Corporation failed to do so within the statutory period. A similar case had occurred at Calcutta some time ago, when the statutory period was extended. In this case the committee recommended that the Corporation should ask the Government to extend the time, and he felt sure that their request would be acceded to. He, therefore, moved that the third ad interim report, dated the 7th May, 1903, of the committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 4294, dated the 11th August, 1902, "to invite applications by advertisement for the post of Municipal Executive Engineer, and in consultation with the Commissioner, to enquire into the qualifications of applicants and submit to the Corporation the names of the most eligible candidate or candidates," be approved and adopted, and a copy be forwarded to the Commissioner for information and necessary action.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition.

Mr. Unwalla said as he understood Section 75 (1) of the Municipal Act it gave no power to the Government to extend the time, but it compelled the Government to make the appointment, if the Corporation failed to do so within the statutory period.

Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai, solicitor, thought extension of time could be granted under the Section referred to by Mr. Unwalla.

Mr. Baptista thought there was no danger of any difficulty arising as suggested by Mr. Unwalla. Proceeding he said, it was he who had suggested in the committee that the selection of an officer should be referred to the President of the Institute of Engineers. He never made that statement outside the meeting, and he was sorry that any member should have given out that information.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

THE ROAD OPPOSITE VICTORIA TERMINUS.

The Corporation next considered a letter from the Commissioner, dated 3rd ultimo, stating that the Improvement Trustees had under consideration the question of improving the road alignment opposite the Victoria Terminus in connection with the arrangement of the Hornby Road plots, and he forwarded a plan showing their proposal. A portion of the ground marked A was handed over to the Municipality by Government, on condition that it should be enclosed for the use of vehicles awaiting on business at the Municipal Hall or the theatre, but this project was never fully carried into effect. The ground marked B belonged to the Improvement Trust, and the ground marked C belonged to Government. The Chairman of the Improvement Trust proposed to widen the road by throwing into it the plots A and B., and stated that if the Corporation paid the entire cost of carrying out the road improvement, he would recommend to the Trustees to make over to the Municipality the plot B free of cost, on the condition that a ten-feet footpath was constructed by the Corporation in front of the Gaiety Theatre, and all legal charges incidental to the conveyance of the land were borne by the Corporation. As regarded plot C belonging to Government the Trustees were willing to join the Corporation in a representation to Government to grant it free of charge. As the congestion of traffic at this place was great the Commissioner said he proposed to request Government to dispense with the condition laid down by them in regard to plot A and to allow it to be thrown into the proposed improvement, and request the approval of the Corporation to join the Trustees in a representation to Government in regard to plot C. The addition of this plot to the road would open up the Municipal Offices to the main thoroughfare of the city and would constitute a great improvement.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Mehta a committee was appointed to report upon the matter.

The Corporation then adjourned till 3 p.m. on Thursday next.

THE OUTLOOK IN CHINA.

THE DEATH OF YUNG LU.

THE death of the First Grand Secretary, Yung Lu, will have important bearings on the future well-being of the Chinese Empire. In brief we would say it is for the good of China that he has gone. After the uprising of 1900 there were many who thought that numbered among the guilty would be the Generalissimo of the Imperial Chinese Forces, Yung Lu. There were at least a few who believed that if Prince Chuang, Ch'i Hsin, and Chao Shu Ch'iao were sufficiently guilty to be worthy of the sentence of death, Yung Lu should also be made to suffer. At least he should have been forbidden to ever again hold office. The Foreign Ministers seemed to have the notion that as they must have some high officials to deal with, they might as well deal with Yung Lu. Some of the Foreign Ministers even went further and declared Yung Lu innocent of all complicity in the attack on the Legations or sympathy with the Boxer craze.

Thus it came to pass that he returned with the Court to Peking and very soon became the strongest factor in the nation's politics and policies, and became in fact the Prime Minister of the Government First Grand Secretary of the Inner Council, highest in rank, and head of the Grand Council or Cabinet, highest in power.

He has thus had the personal pride and satisfaction to be next unto the Throne, the mouthpiece of a vast monarchy, the feared of all aspirants to power. His period of supremacy may have been brief, but none the less he reached the summit, excepting only that of legal sovereign, and had all the glory that such a position always brings with it. There has probably been no official in Peking who has ever had so much deference and fealty extended him and not escape the suspicion of plotting for the Throne and being a usurper of the actual Sovereign. He drew to himself crowds of officials, even the highest of them, without a fear that he would have a downfall. He held his own to the very end. He died in the midst of glory, so far as exterior surroundings could determine such a thing as glory.

He may not have had the sincere and full respect of Chinese or foreigners, but we cannot but acknowledge that he had unusual ability, though it is hard to say just what it was. He was not a high literary man; he was not a scholar; he was not profound; he was not statesman-like, but he had a certain kind of keenness, or as Americans would say, "smartness." He was clever, pliable, able to twist about, politic, extremely agreeable, a typical man of society, well-dressed and ceremonious, a lover of style and display, ambitious, able to attach to himself a following, and also the recipient of the honours, the gifts, the flattery of all who sought his smile and his help.

He was not, at the time of death, an old man, as China counts age. He was only 64 years of age. Under ordinary circumstances he could have lived to a much greater age, but the hard and trying experiences of the months succeeding the flight from Peking of the Court told upon his health. His fine residence had been destroyed; his army and its officers were scattered his only son died and then his wife died; he himself was laid aside with sickness, while on his entree into Peking he was uncertain what would be the reception he would have. His connection with the plot to get rid of foreigners brought to him no joy, except that by the recompense that came to some of his rivals he was enabled the easier to assume the direction of affairs.

He entered on official life when he was yet young. By the time he was 40, he had become President of the Board of Revenue and one of the Comptrollers of the Imperial Household. He then had his downs and ups, but from 1894, during the war with Japan, down to the present, he has maintained his hold on power, the power ever increasing until his death. Of the Manchus of late years he has been probably the ablest, but far inferior to men like Prince Kung or Wen Hsiang.

His connection with the coup d'etat of 1898, through the treacherous action of Yuan Shih Kai, established his influence with the Empress Dowager and her regime, which has lasted all through the vicissitudes and catastrophes of these few years. The Emperor has been treated as a nonentity, and the regime of the Empress-Dowager has been supreme. The one thing Yung Lu had to fear was the death of the Empress-Dowager with the chance of the Emperor resuming the grasp of the reins of government. Hence it has been surmised that during the journey of the Court to the Western Tombs and Paotingfu, some plot would be carried out to select a new Heir-Apparent, and even to do away with the present Emperor. But instead Yung Lu himself is summoned away to meet the great Judge of all the earth and answer for his deeds.

It is perhaps too early to estimate the effect of his death on the policies of the Government, but we are safe in saying that a strong factor in the regime of the Empress Dowager has been removed and that her future policy cannot be the same with Yung Lu gone as with Yung Lu here and in power. There is more likelihood of true reform being inaugurated, whether the Empress Dowager or the Emperor sits upon the Throne. If Chang Chih-tung is given a seat in the Council of the Government there is hope with Yung Lu out of the way that the Empress Dowager will turn around as she is very likely to do and become as strong and ardent a reformer as was the Emperor.

It is also a good thing that Yung Lu is retired into other spheres, because he has represented to the greatest degree the avariciousness and corruption of the Manchu rule. Honesty may possibly now have a chance.

Thus disappears an ambitious, powerful mandarin of China. With him in power, undisputed and unavoidable, it looked as if the Dynasty was rushing "on the rocks." With him gone, there is given the Dynasty a new chance.

Where will Russia turn next? She made it right with Li Hungchang, and he was removed. She then made it right with Yung Lu, and now he is taken away. "Why so much expenditure?" Russia may well ask. The men she has relied upon are no more, though, it is rumoured that the Empress Dowager and her head eunuch are still friends.

Thus the plot thickens. We look for the next scene in the drama with deepest interest :—"Celestial Empire."

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of April, 1901, were Rs. 14,98,18,000; April 1902, Rs 16,16,97,000; and April 1903, Rs. 16,09,63,000.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE TRADE OF CAPE COLONY.

FISCAL POLICY IN THE ARGENTINE.

COPPER SUPPLIES IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

There has been received by the last South African mail the summary abstract of the official trade returns of Cape Colony for the month of February, for the first two months of the current calendar year and for the first eight months of the Cape fiscal year 1902-3, which terminates on June 30 next. The noteworthy features are the continued expansion of the declared value of the imports into Cape Colony, the decrease—continuous for some months past—of the exports beyond the seas of colonial products other than gold and diamonds, the expansion in the total maritime exports including gold and diamonds and the continued increase in the movement of imported merchandise to the Transvaal with an increase this calendar year direct to Rhodesia. Cape Colony—for reasons well understood by commercial men—is, and will probably continue to be, the natural route for Transvaal trade with the outer world; and the expansion of the general movement each way—the Transvaal of course pays for its imports mainly, if not exclusively, with the product of its gold mines—has been an obvious consequence of the resumption of industry and trade with the conclusion of peace. Taking the figures for the month of February alone, we find that the imports of merchandise into Cape Colony on private account were valued at £2,809,975, and showed an increase of £780,121 as against February last year. The imports on account of the Government of the colony were valued at £169,154, and showed an increase of £53,176. The imports of specie amounted to £15,158, or £4,882 less than in February last year. The grand total for the month was £2,994,287, showing a net increase of £828,405. For the two months January and February, 1903, the imports of merchandise on private account were valued at £6,172,443, or £1,843,14 more than the amount for the first two months of 1902; the imports of Government articles were valued at £354,479, showing a decrease of £6,463 as against last year; and the imports of specie at £17,600, or £2,840 less than last year. Coming now to the figures for the eight months—July, 1902, to February, 1903, inclusive—of the current fiscal year 1902-3, the declared value of the merchandise imports on private account is recorded as £22,733,816, and shows an increase of £7,675,517 as against the corresponding period of 1901-2; the imports on Government account are valued at £1,455,533, and show an increase of £326,595; and the amount of the specie imported is stated as £1,203 905 or £199,362 more than in 1901-2. The grand total is £25,393 254 or £830,14-74 more than in 1901-2.

We have now to consider the exports. The value of the colonial (say farm) products, that is products other than gold and diamonds, exported during February is stated as £313,457, and shows a decrease of £85,150 as against February last year. This decrease is a little remarkable, and we can only account for it as due to the increased home demand consequent on the repairs of the ravages of war and the repatriation of the exiled prisoners of war. The exports of diamonds, on the other hand, are valued at £423,534 and show an increase of £62,123 and the exports of raw gold at £779,286, an increase of £682,902. The value of the imported goods re-exported was £41,635, an increase of £23,437. The value of the specie exported was £496,000, an increase of £146 000. This large exportation of specie may possibly represent, to some extent, remittances homeward by the troops and the diminution of reserves held by the banks, which had accumulated beyond present requirements. The grand total of exports for the month is given as £2,053,912 an increase of £1,129,312. The figures for the two months of the calendar year show the declared value of the exports of the farm products as £609,479, a decrease of £177,568 as against the corresponding two months of the calendar year 1902. This deficiency was, however, abundantly made good by the exports of diamonds and raw gold, the former item, valued at £817,552, showing an increase of £130,659, and the later, valued at £1,593,353, an increase of £1,428,262. The value of the imported goods re-exported is given as £79,045, and shows an increase as against 1902 of £30,365. The exports of specie amounted for the two months to £1,086,195, and show an increase of £41,036,195. The grand total for the two months is £185,624, showing an increase in the exports for January and February of £2,446,913 as against the corresponding two months in 1902.

The Customs duties amounted to £695,448, and show an increase of £185,598 as against the first two months of 1902. Turning now to the returns for the eight months July, 1902, to February, 1903, inclusive, the exports of farm products show a total of £3,027,427, a decrease of £16,235 as against 1901-02. The exports of Diamonds are valued at £3,657,865, and the exports of raw gold at £5,854,297, showing increases as against the first eight months of 1901-02 of £577,612 and £4,696,834 respectively. The value of the imported goods re-exported is £357,967, showing an increase of £28,975. The exports of specie amounted to £2,031,047, showing an increase of £1912,102. The grand total of exports for the eight months is £14,958,603, and the increase £7,209,288. The Customs duties amounted to £2,661,796, showing an increase of £7,28,055. The value of the imported merchandise entered for removal to the Transvaal during the February this year is £538,964, as against £207,813 in the corresponding month last year, and the value to Rhodesia is £63,262, as against £50,377. For the two months January and February the value to the Transvaal is £1,139,926, as against £399,183 in the corresponding period of the previous year, and to Rhodesia £138,573, as against £106,046. For the eight months of the fiscal year 1902-03 the value sent to the Transvaal is £4,464,594, an increase of £3,323,112 as against that season, while the value of the transport cargo to Rhodesia is £445,183, a decrease of £69,150. The increase in the value of the movement to the Transvaal during February was £331,151 and to Rhodesia £17,885, and for the first two months of the current calendar year there was an increase of £749,743 to the Transvaal and £32,527 to Rhodesia.

An interesting indication of progress in Argentina is the fact that a "League of Commercial Defence" has been formed, and has now appointed a special committee to investigate and report upon all the bearings of the existing Customs tariff, the methods of assessing values for duty, and Custom-house administration generally. The object appears to be in the first place, to develop an instructed public opinion on the Argentine fiscal system. Of course the argument in favour of protection for native industries which can be most effectively used is that in the case of debtor countries, and especially countries which have heavy liabilities abroad for loans which have been largely squandered unproductively—and that is the case of Argentina,—it is not only necessary to raise revenue but to maintain a large creditor balance of trade in order that the rate of monetary exchange may be kept in favour of the country, or at least prevented from turning very much against it and thereby increasing greatly the cost of meeting the State's obligations for the payment of interest on its foreign debts. Particularly does the policy of stimulating exports and keeping down imports appear as a necessary evil in the case of countries with a forced paper currency, or with a currency—say of silver—which is not legal tender to the foreign creditor. And it would be useless to deny that Argentina has to this extent apparently derived benefit from her protective policy. In discussing the Argentine trade statistics for last year we recently showed that while the declared value of the exports had largely increased, that of the imports had considerably fallen off. The result has been a large and sustained flow of gold into Argentina, which has been sent to the Conversion Bureau and has had the effect of reducing the gold premium and then maintaining it comparatively steady—at about the conversion rate—for some months past. The decline of the gold premium to this point of course implies an increase in the gold value of that portion of the revenue received in paper, and to this extent improves the financial position of the Argentine Government. Against this, however, must be set the adverse effect on the revenue from Customs duties of the contraction of the import trade.

On the other hand, an improvement in the gold value of the paper dollar, or, in other words, in exchange, means a higher gold equivalent of the paper prices at which imported goods are sold, and therefore it offers an additional inducement to foreign shippers to send goods to the Argentine market, an influence which has apparently been in operation in the Manchester cotton goods trade during recent months. Thus the quantities and values of the shipments of all kinds of cotton piece goods to Argentina for the first three months of the present and two preceding years have been as follows, according to the Board of Trade returns :—

	Yards.	£.
1903	28,146,100	329,064
1902	21,264,900	238,000
1901	17,863,200	207,920

But though it is true that financial necessities apart from local aspirations, must long stand in the way of the abandonment of Protection by Argentina, there are many considerations which show that a readjustment of the tariff and a reform of Custom-house methods, especially in regard to the assessment of values, might be advantageous alike to importers and exporters and to the Government. The first step, therefore, taken by the Committee of Inquiry appointed by the Commercial League has been to seek information from merchants respecting the average prices of imported merchandise, the effect of the increase of duties and tariff valuations on the quantities of the various kinds of commodities imported, and the extent of the loss to the Treasury resulting from contraction of the quantities. Questions are asked also as to the classes of merchandise most largely imported and their prices in the Customs Stores in relation to the tariff valuations, the extent of the inconvenience to trade and to the Treasury resulting from the existing classification of various commodities in categories, the most convenient and correct system of classification, the circumstances likely to demonstrate the true prices of commodities in the Custom-house, and the extent to which the prices are raised to the consumer when loaded with excessive duties. The Committee has also, with special reference to administrative reforms, asked for expressions of opinion as to the desirableness of suppressing the present arbitrary tribunal of Custom-house inspectors and replacing it by a jury for hearing appeals against assessments, as to the best method of forming such a jury, as to the best method of dealing with claims for duties unpaid or insufficiently paid and the desirableness of repealing the existing ordinance as to the suppression of the additional duties (2 per cent. on the ordinary duty and two 5 per cent. "ad valorem" duties) or part of them, as to whether the duties and valuation should not be made unalterable for definite periods, and as to the general revision of Custom-house formalities.

The authoritative information which, it is to be hoped, may thus be obtained ought to be useful in promoting true economic and fiscal progress in Argentina. What the commercial and political world wants at the present time is a correct balance-sheet of advantages and disadvantage, rather than mere repetition of economic dogmas which, however efficiently they may express a general principle, often do not fully meet the particular case. And apparently the Committee of the Argentine Commercial League intend to draw strictly practical deductions from the data collected. Their report is to be presented to the Congressional Committee, with a statement of the "necessity, justice, and convenience" of the particular reform in the Customs which may be eventually demanded. But certain general principles have already been adopted to be elucidated and demonstrated by the facts of the report. Thus the importance of spontaneous immigration as regards the development and prosperity of the country, and consequently the bearing of a general cheapening of the necessaries of life by the gradual reduction of duties and tariff valuations, is to be a leading idea. The dangers arising from a "premature and excessive" protection of "fictitious" industries in a pastoral and agricultural country and the tendency of such special patronage to increase the discontented and destitute classes in the great cities while depriving the country of the labour necessary for the exploitation of the vast uncultivated areas of Argentina, will be illustrated. It will also, it is predicted, be made clear that high duties and tariff values diminish the revenue without any economic advantages to the people generally. But it is pointed out that the Committee of the League has really given no indication of an intention to advocate the adoption of the English system of specific duties on a limited number of commodities, or the United States system of assessing the duties on invoice values. Its programme does not seem to go beyond a gradual reduction of the duties, whereas the more thoroughgoing reformers advocate the absolute abolition of all duties on article which do not yield a given minimum of revenue.

The visible supply of copper in England and France on April 15, according to Messrs. Merton and Co.'s fortnightly circular, was 15,865 tons, including 6,425 tons advised by mail and cable from Chili and Australia, the total at the end of March being 14,384 tons, and the total on March 14 13,583 tons a slow but steady increase in the stocks being thus shown. The price of G.M.B.'s and standard copper on April 15 was £63, as against £64 on March 31 and £66, 5s. on March 14, the quotations having apparently been reduced with the increase in the visible supply. The stocks on this side the Atlantic, however, must still be considered low compared with previous years, and the price also, if we except 1902. Thus on March 31 last year the quotation was £52. 5s., with the visible supply for England and France 28,124 tons ; but on the corresponding date in 1901 the quotation was £69 7s. 6d., with 28,231 tons visible ; and on the corresponding date in 1900 £78 12s. 6d. was quoted, with the visible supply 24,632 tons. The supplies from North America have continued on about the somewhat increase scale recently recorded ; but Spain and Portugal are again practically out of the market, if the rate of supply from the minor countries during the past fortnight is maintained throughout the month these sources will make a very exceptional show. On the other hand, the shipments from Chili to Europe and the United States actually received make an exceptionally poor exhibit, while the supplies received in Europe from Australia are about up to the average scale. The total supplies are given as 12,845 tons, against which deliveries—excluding shipments of "standard" from this country to the United states—are stated as 11,[illegible]64 tons for the fortnight, showing increases on the scale of the past two or three months. It will be seen that the visible supply in England and France, 15,865 tons, falls considerably short of an average month's deliveries, 23.762 tons, since March last year.

EUCALYPTUS AS A CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

A correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette," intimately acquainted with Australian life, writes : Herr Robert Schneider, of Berlin, a German chemist, is just now making a great stir with a new discovery which it is claimed will cure consumption. Herr Schneider claims to have learnt all that he knows by watching the effect of eucalyptus trees upon people of consumptive tendencies but it is more than probable that some of his knowledge came to him through a careful observation of the methods of the native tribes who live either in the Australian bush or upon the fringe of it. All men who have lived in that part of the world for any length of time are fully aware that the native tribes make an extensive use of the leaves and twigs of the eucalyptus tree when the first stages of consumption set in, though they invariably leave it off when they find that the disease has fastened upon them with an earnest grip. Herr Schneider has very probably noticed the natives' predilection for the eucalyptus tree and has now turned his observation to good account. It is not at all wonderful that a scientific man has made this useful discovery at last ; the wonder is that no Australian chemist or doctor brought it prominently before the world long ago. People who are subject to lung affections should make a study of this new method, as there is not an atom of doubt that if taken in time, in proper forms, the medicinal qualities of the greatest of Australian trees should prove of inestimable value but it is open to doubt if very old or very bad cases of consumption can be cured by Herr Schneider's new remedy.

THE FAR EAST.

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT CANTON.

POWDER MAGAZINE DESTROYED.

Canton, April 10.—At three o'clock this afternoon, a terrific explosion occurred in the Powder Magazine in the eastern suburb of the city,

The Magazine was totally destroyed and the terrific shock damaged neighbouring property.

Details are not readily obtainable, but it is ascertained that at least forty lives were lost.

A correspondent adds :—

As the Steamer Honam was crossing the Salt flats at 2-35 to-day, a loud report was heard, and looking towards the White Cloud hills a dense column of white smoke was seen rising to a great height. As near as one could judge the explosion took place about two or three miles north east from the City Chinese say there is a powder magazine situated there, but no news of what had occurred has reached here at the time of the Powan leaving. After the first huge column of smoke had arisen, smaller columns of pure white smoke appeared, but without any report. Those who heard the report and saw the columns of smoke think it must be somethink more serious than a cracker factory. No doubt news of what has happened will filter in to-morrow.

It was rumoured in Canton on Saturday that the Powder Magazine was blown up by order of the officials in charge, in order to conceal peculation, but I have not been able to get any trustworthy evidence to that effect, The Waiyuen in charge was, himself, very seriously injured. But such dastardly, heartless action is thoroughly in keeping with a certain type of Chinese 'genius.' It is not yet known how many persons are buried in the ruins.

A CROWDED PASSAGE-BOAT OVERTURNED.

One hundred lives were lost by the overturning of the Shek-lung passage boat at Pok-loh, about five miles east of Canton, last Saturday. On account of the unusually heavy traffic in connection with the worship of the dead, the passage boats have been thronged during the past week. It is surprising that there are not more of such accidents. The Chinese officials have adopted the absurd policy of limiting the number of boats that may ply between given places, and make no regulations as to the number of passengers any particular boat may carry.

KWANGSI.

Reports of suffering and death continue to come from Kwangsi. Very little relief can be expected until after the first harvest. One of the Canton dailies says that the French are insisting upon the removal of Marshal Sou from Kwangsi, as the only possible way of securing the pacification of that province.

THE NEW PRIME MINISTER.

Shanghai, April 13.—Yung Lu died of heart failure in Peking on Saturday morning, the 11th instant. Everything is reported quiet in the capital. His successor in the Chunchi-chu will probably be Chang Chih-tung and as Nuiko, Kun-kang.

THE CHINESE COURT.

Peking, April 4.—His Majesty the Emperor proceeds to-morrow morning at 4 o'clock to the Temple of Agriculture to perform the ceremony of personally ploughing a furrow in the grounds of the said Temple, after which his Majesty returns to the Palace to visit the Empress Dowager and take breakfast. His Majesty will then leave the Palace at o'clock for the Machiapu railway terminus and await the arrival of the Empress Dowager at the Yellow-draped Imperial Kiosk, at Machiapu, and then embark on the train with her Majesty for the Western Imperial Mausolea, After performing the necessary sacrifices and worship at the mausolea, their Majesties will proceed to the Imperial Rest-house and transact State business.

UNEASINESS IN JAPAN.

Tokio, April 4.—There are some symptoms of public excitement in Japan, because of the tardiness of the Russian evacuation of Manchuria. There is a talk of reviving the National Union Association which was dissolved at the time of Russia's engagement to evacuate Manchuria.

THE CHINESE COURT.

Peking, April 6.—Their Majesties arrived at Lienkuchuang village yesterday afternoon at 1-45 o'clock, enroute to the Western Mausolea, and put up for the day in the Resthouse provided for their Majesties.

JAPANESE TREATY WITH CHINA.

Tokio, April 9—The negotiations between China and Japan for a revised commercial treaty are virtually concluded. Only two or three points await fuller discussion, notably the likin question.

THE EVACUATION OF MANCHURIA.

The excitement is growing among a section of the Japanese public because of the illusory character of the Russian evacuation of Manchuria. Two non-political Parties met at Tokio on the 8th instant, and passed a resolution praying the British and Japanese Governments to urge China to insist on the restoration of the reality of the executive power in Manchuria, and open the three provinces to foreign trade.

A Professor at the Tokio University addressed the meeting in Chauvinist strain, declaring that nothing was capable of converting the evacuation into a practical fact except war, for which Japan is fully prepared, it being a vital necessity for her to keep Manchuria accessible to her rapidly increasing surplus population. The agitation is still not serious.

THE NAVAL REVIEW AT KOBE.

Kobe, April 10.—The Emperor of Japan reviewed sixty-nine men-of-war here to-day, and it was a superb spectacle. The British men-of-war Glory and Blenheim the Russian Askold, the Italian Calabria, the German Hansa, and the French Pascal were in the foreign line.

Tokio, April 11.—The grand review at the conclusion of the naval manœuvres was held on the 10th inst. at Kobe when 28 ships and 34 torpedo craft were ranged in four lines, the fifth line being formed by seven foreign vessels whereof two were British and one each American, French, German, Italian and Russian. The Emperor's ship steamed slowly round after which His Majesty gave audience to the Foreign Ministers and Naval Officers. A luncheon was then given on board the Asama and Izumo to foreigners and Japanese, 1300 covers being laid,

The Empire, in his message, praised the obvious progress of his fleet and declared that the condition of the nations at present depends on the development of their navies. He urged his officers and men to renew their exertions to consummate his wishes.

In the evening the Minister of Marine gave a ball at the Chamber of Commerce. Kobe was illuminated by the foreign residents who have always been markedly loyal. There was a torchlight procession in which over a thousand took part.

THE FAMINE AT KWAIPING.

THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Wuchow, April 14.—The famine at Kwaiping continues unabated. The Alliance Mission there is now spending a hundred dollars a-day in feeding the famishing. A local subscription was made in Wuchow, but its funds were exhausted long since. Other subscriptions have been received from Canton, yet all inadequate. It is thought that a strong appeal must be made ere long to the generosity of Hongkong on behalf of the starving people. Mr Hess who has just returned from Kwaiping will, probably, shortly arrive in Hongkong and if asked will no doubt give an account of the true state of affairs. It seems anomalous that whilst the authorities are so solicitous to prevent the export of cattle the steam launches alone should be bringing down to the Kwangtung market about a hundred women and girls daily, who must be parted with by their male relatives owing to the scarcity of food.

From a letter recently received from Sydney we learn that the Australian public have responded handsomely to the appeals made on behalf of the sufferers from the recent drought. On one day a street collection taken in the city realized the respectable sum of £1,640, and within a few weeks the fund reached as much as £10,000. While the Colonials were averse to any Mansion House or other scheme in the old country, they have not been slow to subscribe liberally among themselves to relieve their drought-stricken neighbours.

IN THE INDIAN JUNGLES.

(BY K. M. EDGE.)

One February afternoon, a train steaming out of a little wayside station on the plains of North-Western India left us on the platform with a sense of freedom suddenly gained, and the last link of connection with the world of dress and petty necessity temporarily severed.

Outside the station the Rajah's carriages were waiting to take us to the camp he had prepared. The sunshine was hot ; earlier in the day a breeze had fanned clouds of warm dust on the trees in the yard and left them covered with drab powder. The East is proverbial for contrasts ; against the dry glaring background the mixed tints of the native liveries stood out in daring flushes of colour. Our advent had made quite a stir ; with much squabbling and noise the coolies brought the baggage through and hoisted it on to the bullock-carts, beggars crushed forward, and "ekkawallahs" wrangled for the first place, and the chance of conveying some of the servants in their quaint little vehicles, resembling inferior howdahs on wheels. We climbed into the landaus cushioned with sham leopard skins which had been provided for our use, and when the two grooms, resplendent in green turbans and tinsel, had swung themselves on to pinnacles of peril behind the hood, the old coachman cracked his whip over the sorry steeds, and we galloped out of the yard in a whirl of dust and with much glitter of brass-studded harness and second class glory.

On, over roads that had long ago broken the springs of our state coach, we jolted in the afternoon sunlight. Past the mud village, past wondering groups of naked little children, the well where girls in bright "saris" dangled over their pitchers, and past a stretch of water reflecting cool majestic palms. Then by lonely tracks through the fields, where isolated straw shelters were raised above the crops occupied by those who, either too old or too young for other work, might yet sit there all day long and scare away the crows. Past another village, and another, with the sun always sinking lower the vast level plain.

It was dusk when we finally trotted into the camp. A dull red sweep of sunset stretched behind the lines of white tents, and glowed sombrely through occasional gaps in the mango grove. The Rajah and his escort were waiting to receive us ; further away a native sentry, in heterogeneous uniform and Manchester boots, paced slowly to and fro, and behind it all lay the quiet jungles reaching to a dim line of hills ; station life, with its bustle and chatter seemed far away.

The freshness of the early mornings in camp was always delightful. As the start for the day's work was seldom made before ten o'clock, one could roam about at will before breakfast, into the village, which lay at no great distance or round the ruins marking a bygone dynasty which lay scattered upon its outskirts. The Rajah, a keen sportsman, was always punctual and was accustomed to hold a little Court while we discussed the chances of the day. It was a scene always wonderfully picturesque and full of life ; the native in his silk robes woven in dark green and brown, the jungle colours, his "following" behind ; the Englishmen in their rough suits hanging over the tent-ropes as they talked to him eagerly, the ladies listening or laughing with the one little fair-haired child who was with us ; and all the time the square between the lines of white canvas filling with men and coolies, with the elephants behind shifting restlessly on their great feet, or puffing discontent as the mahouts forced them down on their knees with the ankus. Some were furnished with howdahs, others merely with a pad bound on with ropes to which one might cling for security in the dangerous passes.

Who, having experienced it, will ever forget the expectation with which one lurched away from the camp on those mornings ? The warmth of the sun beating down on one's hands and knees, the loose jog of the elephants, the little mud cabins below one then the open country and the pure canopy of an unbroken sky. The sandy rutted hollows leading to the river beds were sometimes so steep that one did not breathe until the descent was over and the elephants once more crossing by flat rocks, with the cool water splashing around their feet. The shikaris always led the way. Strange tales they could have told, those old men who had spent their days with their hands, tracking game. Beneath their green cotton jackets many of them carried scars which they were proud to display on occasion. The headman who was with us that February had been fearfully mauled by tigress, but the wounds were old at that time, and the wiry old huntsman was the keenest among them all.

Perhaps at no time is one so conscious of enjoying a peep behind the scenes as when, in the enforced silence before a beat, one remains quietly waiting, looking down from a tree through the plaited leaves of a carefully prepared "machan." There is a thrill difficult of expression which originates with the contemplation of nature as it exists without any regard to oneself. In the absolute stillness and absence of any sign of human life the voice of the woods becomes loud. A bird sings, the song is taken up by another, and ceases ; then follows the faint rustle of some insect moving in the grass beneath. Two or three does break out and gambol a few feet away, and move off again, scattering dry twigs in the undergrowth. If a man had never visited the spot all would be just the same.

At first the thrumming of the beaters' tom-toms (little native drums worn slung around the neck) sounds very far away, and there are gaps of silence between the shouting in which one hears the creatures of the jungle on the move. The kingdom is disturbed by the distant sounds birds take flight, the dazzle of blue feathers marks an approaching peacock, and a fox scuttles across the open. When the lesser animals have passed come the lords of the forest, sambhur, and cheetul, the little spotted deer bounding, stopping, listening, scenting the air with quivering nostrils, and twitching their ears while their soft eyes mark the flutter of each little leaf. Then the old shikaris in the back of the machans lean forward in strained excitement ; but there is no sound, not a breath save the dry wind passing over the grass. The stag in the midst of the does stands still a perfect mark, with the delicate tracery of magnificent antlers upraised, but he is safe ; bigger game is expected, and the hands on the triggers do not move. A moment later the little group, startled by a renewed distant burst from the tom-toms, quiver and in a second have sprung away into the sleeping brown and green shadows and again everything is quiet ; the sunshine falling through the interlaced branches falls like still fire.

The very first day that we were out that spring there was a tiger in the beat. After the deer had passed came a long wait ; then the shikari moved a little without sound, and a breath of warning passed his lips. The tiger approached stealthily through the chequered grasses and past the striped shadows of hanging creepers but for the sound of that soft unmistakable movement which, catlike as it was, still stirred a twig or leaf, one could have sworn that merely the lights shifted, for all the undergrowth was brown and yellow and black. Then, goaded on by beaters' cries, with an angry roar and bound the great living yellow body was in the open. The tiger scented us, turned as if to spring a nullah lying on the left, bounded high in the air once and again falling shot through the heart by the Rajah who sat next to me in the machan. The tiger had bidden up to the last but the beaters' dark forms came leaping out almost immediately between the trees transforming the scene. Ladders were let down and we all descended the shikaris hatchets and the Englishmen's guns reflecting glints of the hot sunshine as they stood talking excitedly, while the long line of elephants wound slowly up to the spot.

After lunch served in the shade or on the banks of a river, would follow rest and talk then again preparation and trial elsewhere.

The sun was unusually sinking when we started homewards, and dim mists rising from the plain would blend indefinably with wreaths of smoke curling from village fires. Often and often I look back to those evenings and think of the elephants lurching on through fields grey in the twilight, see again the herds of black buck leaping away in the distance, and wish myself once more in the jungle, enjoying those long days which closed only to give way to the glories of an Indian starlight night.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

The Governor referred to is Sir Henry Moore Jackson, a son of the Anglican Bishop of Antigua and an official with a long and distinguished military and administrative record. Some thousands of Fijian natives are reported to have recently seceded from the Methodist to the Catholic fold. A splendid Catholic cathedral has just been completed in Suva, the Fijian capital, and will shortly be opened with much pomp and ceremony by Cardinal Moran, the Archbishop of Sydney. The Cardinal and a couple of hundred excursionists have chartered a steamer for a cruise to Fiji and other Pacific groups.

Miss Shaw, Lady Yarmouth that is to be, hails from a city of superlatives. Pittsburg is the richest town in the whole of America for its size, and the smokiest, and its citizens are the most earnest workers in the world. Its merchant princes Carnegie and Westinghouse, have in their employ more than thirty thousand hands, and had as large a staff prior to the Steel Trust. The town is bounded by the rivers Alleghany and Monongahela, which carry their giant freights to the Ohio and thence to the sea, and that sharp-pointed triangle of hilly ground literally teems with oil wells, natural gas, and surface coal. Hence the great wealth and the byword "a Pittsburg complexion."

THE OUTLOOK IN CHINA.

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE CHINA STATION.

Name.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	I. H. P.	Captain.	At.
Alacrity	despatch-vessel	1700	—	3000	Comdr Seymour E Erskine	Hongkong
** Albion	battleship, 1st class	12,950	16	13,500	Captain T H M Jerram	Hongkong
Algerine	sloop	1050	6	1400	Comdr R Nugent	Hongkong
Amphitrite	cruiser, 1st class	11,000	16	18,000	Capt C Windham, C V O	Japan
Argonaut	cruiser, 1st class	11,000	16	18,000	Capt George H Cherry	Hongkong
Blenheim	cruiser, 1st class	9000	12	13,000	Capt F G Stopford	Kobe
Bramble	gunboat, 1st class	710	6	1300	Lieut-Com F M Leake	Hankow
Britomart	gunboat, 1st class	710	6	1300	Lieut-Comdr T D Pratt	Hongkong
Cressy	cruiser, 1st class	12,000	14	21,000	Capt Henry M Tudor	Weihaiwei
Cherub	water tank and tug	390	—	300	—	Hongkong
Eclipse	cruiser, 2nd class	5600	11	9600	Capt Robert H S Stokes	Taku
Esk	g-bt. 3rd class coast defence	363	3	[illegible]	—	Hongkong
Espiegle	sloop	1070	10	1400	Comdr Ernest Barton	Shanghai
Fame	torpedo boat destroyer	380	6	5700	—	Shanghai
Fearless	cruiser, 3rd class	1580	12	3200	Comdr John J Graham	Hongkong
Firebrand	gunboat, 2nd class	455	4	360	In Reserve	Hongkong
* Glory	battleship, 1st class	12,950	16	13,500	Capt W A Carter	Kobe
Goliath	battleship, 1st class	12,950	16	13,500	Capt F H Henderson, C M G	Hongkong
Handy	torpedo boat destroyer	275	6	4000	Lieut-Com G C Hardy	Weihaiwei
Hart	torpedo boat destroyer	275	6	4000		Shanghai
Humber	storeship	1640	—	[illegible]	Comdr J D Daintree	Hongkong
Janus	torpedo boat destroyer	280	6	3200	Fleet Reserve	Hongkong
Kinsha	river gunboat		4	—	Lieut-Comdr G B Powell	Yangtse-Kiang
Moorhen	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lieut-Comdr G G Webster	Canton
Mutine	sloop	980	10	1400	Comdr C W M Plenderleath	Hongkong
Ocean	battleship, 1st class	12,950	16	13,000	Capt R W White	Hongkong
Otter	torpedo boat destroyer	350	6	6300	Lieut-Com C P Mansel	Shanghai
Phœnix	sloop	1015	6	1400	Comdr W H Nicholson	Hongkong
Rambler	Surveying-vessel	835	6	650	Capt Morris H Smyth	Hongkong
Rinaldo	sloop	980	10	1400	Comdr D St A Wake	Hongkong
Robin	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lt-Com John P Irven	Canton
Rosario	sloop	980	6	1400	Comdr C A W Hamilton	Shanghai
Sandpiper	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut-Com Murray Lockhart	Hongkong
Snipe	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut-Comdr Worsley	Shanghai
Taku	torpedo boat destroyer	250	6	6500	Fleet Reserve	Hongkong
Talbot	cruiser, 2nd class	5600	11	9600	Capt Lewis Bayly	Shanghai
Tamer	receiving ship	4650	6	—	Commodore Robinson	Hongkong
Teal	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lt-Comdr R W Daugety	Shanghai
Tweed	coast defence gunboat	363	3	200	Lieut Forbes	Woosung
Vestal	sloop	980	10	1400	Comdr S St John Farquhar	Hongkong
Waterwitch	surveying ship	620	—	450	Lt-Comdr Ernest C Hardy	Hongkong
Whiting	torpedo boat destroyer	360	6	5800	Lt-Com C Mackenzie, D S O	Shanghai
Woodcock	river gunboat	150	2	550	Lt-Com Hugh Somerville	Hankow
Woodlark	river gunboat	150	2	550	Lt-Com Chilcott	Shanghai

* Flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Cyprian A. G. Bridge, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief.
** Flag of Rear-Admiral Harry T. Grenfell, C. M. G.

BLOODSUCKERS OF THE RING.

SOME RACECOURSE MEDITATIONS.

(BY A. G. HALES.)

The flat racing season has commenced in real earnest, and the harvest of gain is going fast to those who neither plough nor sow ; the fatness and the fulness thereof is being garnered by the hawk-eyed husbandmen, who have neither part nor lot in the sweat of brain or body that go to the making of it. The bookmaker is battening upon the bettor, and in thousands of homes in Britain to-day women and children are feeling the frozen fingers of want in order that the bookmakers may eat and drink of the best the world provides. Women and children are going in shabby clothing that the army of coarse, relentless men, who thrive on the earnings of the thriftless, may dress like nobles. Women and children are working early and late so that these men may take their ease. To these helpless ones the spring brings no gladness, for with its advent comes the carnival of racing, carnival or sorrow to thousands, for the "sport of kings" has been degraded to a hunting ground for harpies. Few men think less of the splendid qualities of a great racehorse, or the fine talents of a really great horseman, than the bookmaking band. To them every clean thing is colourless and every unclean thing is clarified ; they despise a sportsman who races for the simple sake of sport, and look with contempt upon a man who only watches a race in order to witness the struggle between two equine kings of the turf. They want money, and nothing but money, and they throw a shadow wherever they throw a smile. If we could rid the turf of the bookmakers the very air of England would be sweeter to breathe, and the dawning of the spring would cease to be a herald of disaster.

IN FRONT OF A FACTORY.

I stood in the very heart of a manufacturing city only the other day trying to catch the lights and shades of English life, watching the people come and go, noting where they worked, how they worked, and what they did in their leisure hours, for the bread-winners of a people have always had a fascination for me. As the time drifted on I found myself in front of a factory where women and girls were almost exclusively employed. Sending in my card I entered, and saw the busy hands flying in and out, amidst the goods they were working upon. They were on "piecework," paid according to the quantity of work they finished. It was an interesting study to watch the intent expression upon the young faces ; there was no laughter, no chatter no flinging of a word from mouth to mouth. They were winning bread for themselves, and working hard to win it. When "knock off" time came I was at the factory door, and watching one particular group of lasses making their way rapidly towards a certain part of the city I followed, for it seemed that wherever they were going it was to some old and familiar haunt. They walked quickly, talking eagerly as they walked. At last they wheeled like a flock of pigeons, and, turning from the side walk, entered a bar room, discreetly screened from the folk outside. I entered close behind them and heard them call for drinks, for beer, whiskey, or gin, and as they sipped they smoked, puffing their cigarettes and blowing tobacco smoke about like men.

It was not a scene to please a man's eye. Some of those girls were not more than sixteen or seventeen years of age ; yet they all drank, and most of them smoked like veterans of the oars. The greater number of them were fairly well dressed, their conversation was free from foulness, they did not talk in any way like abandoned women. They chattered first of work, of the amount of their earnings for the day, of the prospects of the day to follow. Then came little snatches of home life, a word about a brother in the Army, or Navy, something concerning a married sister, or a father out of work, just the ordinary life of a factory girl, nothing more.

THE BRAND OF THE BOOKMAKER.

Leaving them there I went to my dinner, returning later in the night to the same bar, and found it packed with factory lasses. Most of them had been home from their work, and had "tidied themselves up," They were now out for the whole evening. This time there was no doubt about the topic which was animating them. They talked of gambling, of bets made and lost, of "tips" received, or promised. Not once did I hear a remark that could lead me to believe that any of those women and girls cared a jot about a horse race, as a race. They did not seem to know a great deal about the racing at all ; they simply gambled in the hope of winning someone's money. Where they made their bets, or how they made them, I could not learn, but that they did bet, and bet comparatively heavily, no one who had ears to hear with could for a moment doubt. None of them seemed to have made money at the business, though all had something to say concerning their losses. Those poor, foolish, hard-working girls were toiling week in and week out to help to buy a brougham for some fellow who did not even take a sporting risk, for your bookmaker has no sporting instincts. He makes his book, so that in his own elegant phraseology "he stands on velvet," he stands to win, and cannot, under ordinary circumstances, lose.

A CONTRAST.

When the race meeting fell due I went out to look at it. The scene was passing fair, in the earlier hours, before the crowds arrived. It was Nature's annual resurrection, the young and lusty spring was just crowding winter from the face of the world. Nothing in nature shamed the eye, for all the handiwork of God was fair. Then came the crowds howling coarse badinage from front and flank, a crowd that, locust-like, spread out, dotting the scene with ugliness, the ugliness of the incongruous. Bookmakers made themselves at home, bawling the odds like bargees hailing one another through a fog. There was none of the poetry of life about those men. Like the grey aasvogels of the veldt they came to scavenge, and like the aasvogels, they looked like creatures reared on carrion.

Working men and boys flocked round them, betting the earnings that should have gone to pay the debts due to bakers and butchers, and for rent. Money that should have gone to shoemakers to keep little bare feet from the cold ground went into the satchels that yawned always in front of the men of the ring. When a dozen horses started for a race the crazy bettors in too many instances did not stop to think that only one could win, and that eleven were running for the bookmaker as against one for them.

After the races were over I drifted off with the crowd. I went to a workman's restaurant, and saw the beggarly meal the unthinking bettors allowed themselves a meal for the most part that a Kaffir would not grow hysterical over. The money that should have filled them with wholesome food was in the bag of the bookmaker. Strolling around to the big hotels, where the bookmakers dined, I saw them eating of the best, drinking of the best, smoking the best brands of cigars ; diamonds flashed upon their thick, strong fingers, diamonds glittered in their shirt fronts, diamonds in their scarves caught the light and sparkled brilliantly ; but to me the gleaming gems seemed like crystallised tears, the tears of women and children robbed of their birthright.

Rowland's Kalydor is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburns, soothes and heals stings of insects ; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

MILITARY DIVORCE CASE.

This was the petition of Juliet Daisy Cubitt, nee Morris, for the dissolution of her marriage with Major William Martin Cubitt, Indian Staff Corps, on the ground of his desertion and adultery. Mr. Priestley, K. C. (Mr. Condy with him), said that the parties were married on October 25, 1895, at the Church of Holy Trinity, Kurrachee, Lahore, India, and there had been one child issue of the marriage. After the marriage the parties resided in India until November 1896, when they returned to England and resided at Camberley and in Norland Square. In February 1898 Major Cubitt returned to India, and the petitioner was to follow him in the autumn. When the time came the respondent made various excuses, financial and other, to prevent his wife's rejoining him ; but eventually, in March 1899, as her uncle expressed his intention of providing the petitioner with her passage-money, the respondent refused to receive her unless she was willing to occupy a separate room. This request she, however, declined to accede to : and a long correspondence passed between husband and wife, in the course of which he wrote her :—

I really sometimes think that the best thing you could do would be to leave me if you could find some one who would marry you. It would, of course, put you more right in the eyes of the world if you could divorce me, but a woman has a lot of trouble to divorce a man. . . . I sometimes think that, if a really nice man wanted to marry you, you would not be foolish in going away with him, I suppose I seem to be a heartless blackguard and perhaps cause you great heart pain and grief ; but I suppose, poor child, that you must have learnt long ago that had I loved you I would not have left you at home. . . . You have said you cannot believe I have been true to you, At home when a man does not love his wife there are, of course many temptations but the world usually considers a man a fool for admitting to his wife that he has been unfaithful to her, and the general principle in these matters is to remember that what the eye does not see the heart does not feel. To be honest with you, however, I will be a fool, and admit that from the time we arrived at home I was habitually unfaithful to you, not with one but with various. You would not, however, know any but one, and that one you would never suspect. Here (in India) I am not quite so bad that I should have recourse to the women of the country but I have been unfaithful to you. I am not sufficiently a hypocrite to say that I am exceedingly sorry and to ask you to forgive me upon a promise of better behaviour and absolute faithfulness in the future.

Although (said counsel) the petitioner had noticed her husband's increasing coldness of manner and his late hours when he was at home in 1896, 1897, and 1898, she never had any suspicions about his fidelity, and accepted without demur his explanations that he had been detained at the club until 3 a.m. After the respondent had been served with the citation and petition the petitioner had offered to forgive him if he would return to her; but he declined to do so. Evidence having been given in support of the petition, the President pronounced a decree nisi with costs, and gave the petitioner the custody of her child.

THE EX-COUNTESS RUSSELL AND "PRINCE ATHROBOLD STUART DE MODENA."

William Brown, aged 29, described on the charge-sheet as a gentleman, was, on April 19, placed in the dock at Portsmouth Police Court charged that he did "on December 19, 1902, feloniously cause to be inserted in a register of marriage, which was by law authorised to be kept in England, a certain false entry of a certain matter relating to a certain marriage, to wit, the marriage on the same day solemnised between the said William Brown and Mabel Edith Russell, contrary to Section 36 of 24th and 25th Victoria, Chapter 98." Detective-Sergeant Warr of the Portsmouth Police, stated that on Saturday, April 18, he arrested the prisoner on a warrant at Bow Street Police Station and brought him to Portsmouth. He told him the charge but he made no reply. The officer added that the Public Prosecutor desired a remand for a week in order that the evidence for the prosecution might be completed. The prisoner was remanded accordingly. The marriage which is the subject of the charge took place at the Portsmouth Registrar's Office, the only persons present being the Countess Russell (the bride), her mother, Lena, Lady Scott, and the bridegroom, who, it is stated, was understood to be connected with a distinguished Austrian house, and to be very wealthy. The certificate of marriage was made out as follows :—"Athrobold Stuart de Modena, age 31, widower, independent means ; address, Wyndlesmore, Datchet, Bucks. Father's name Franz Josef de Modena (deceased). no occupation, independent ; to Mabel Edith Russell, formerly Scott, spinster, aged 30, divorced wife of John Francis Stanley Russell ; occupation, blank ; address, Beach Mansions Hotel, Southsea. Father's name, Claude Edward Scott (deceased) occupation, independent."

A Portsmouth correspondent says, from statements unofficially made by those engaged in the case, it would appear that the meeting between the Countess and the accused took place during Henley Regatta Week last year. He was introduced to her as a wealthy stranger, and described himself as Athrobold Stuart de Modena, of Braganza, a natural son of the Emperor of Austria. He insisted, however, on his identity being kept secret, adding that in April of this year he would be elevated to the rank of Prince and would have 30,000l. a year settled on him. In due course he proposed and was accepted, the lady evidently believing his story, and consenting to a secret marriage. After staying a few days at Southsea the newly wedded couple returned to London, taking rooms at an hotel in the Strand. Two or three days later the bridegroom left, as he said, for the purpose of seeing some friends, and from that time he was not seen again by the parties interested until he was handed over to the Portsmouth police by the authorities at Bow Street in connection with the case just opened. It will be remembered that Earl Russell, having obtained a divorce under the law of the United States, went through a form of marriage in that country with a Miss Cooke. On his return to England he was tried by the Peers, and convicted of bigamy. His former Countess then petitioned for a divorce, which was granted. Earl Russell then married Miss Cooke.

Advice to Mothers !—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, April 24.

FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA.

Somewhere in John Bull's publishing office are a hundred volumes of Challenger reports which are growing in value every day. Years ago a steamer carrying three hundred copies of the most recent volume of the reports was wrecked off the Lincolnshire coast and the cargo was sunk and afterwards recovered. The cargo was put up to auction and thirteen cases of Challenger reports were bought back for the Government. The books were taken out of their covers and dried and about half of them were preserved. They will be sold when the stock of perfect copies is exhausted and some day in the years to come perhaps a bibliomaniac will be bidding at Christie's for a rare copy of the book which John Bull rescued from the bottom of the sea.

WHO SAID JINGO.

The author of one of the most familiar words in English politics was entertained by his friends on Monday in honour of his eighty-sixth birthday. It was Mr. George Jacob Holyoake who first said Jingo in the sense in which we know the word to-day. The word is old enough, of course, in any other than its political sense, although there are those who imagine that it came into the language with a music-hall song. It occurs in Jarvis's Don Quixote and in the Vicar of Wakefield, and Dean Swift used it. So that when the post brought it one morning to the Great Macdermott, who was an old sailor and caught the thrill of his correspondent's rhyme at once, it was the application and not the invention of the word which caught on. There was something which pleased the Great Macdermott in the swinging lines: We don't want to fight, but by jingo if we do, and, though the correspondent who sent him the song thought it stiff for the public, the Macdermott thought differently, and the public, we know, agreed with him.

THE THREE CLAIMANTS.

There will always be those, no doubt, who will not be satisfied as to the origin of a political phrase. It is not easy, when a phrase has become current coin, to discover who first used it when it was merely one man's thought. And so there are three claimants to the distinction of having first said Jingo. Professor Minto claimed the authorship of the word, and his claim is mentioned in the Dictionary of National Biography. Sir George Trevelyan, though he himself, so far as one knows, has not claimed the phrase as his own, is stated to have suggested the name in a speech in the first fortnight of 1878. Mr. Holyoake's claim is more definite and better substantiated than either of these however and he has on his side the greatest authority in the land—Dr. Murray, of dictionary fame.

THE FINAL COURT OF APPEAL.

There is no appeal beyond Dr. Murray, but the New Oxford Dictionary, if it were called upon for corroborators, would be able to point so many distinguished witnesses besides Mr. Holyoake himself, whose statement of his claim is brief and clear. He was writing to protest against Sunday rowdyism in the Hyde Park during the excitement over Mr. Gladstone's policy on the Eastern question, and he headed his letter The Jingoes in the Park. That, he says, was the origin of the term Jingoes and was the first time it was used. The letter was printed on March 13 1878. Lord Halsbury was among the first to recognise Mr. Holyoake as the inventor of the name with which he sarcastically said Mr. Holyoake had presented the Liberal party.

WHAT IS A JINGO ?

The man who gave us the name has some right to say what it means, and Mr. Holyoake's definition of the term will have some interest for the eminent men who sought in vain for a good definition a year or two ago. "The Jingoes," the veteran agitator tells us are mainly the habitues of the turf, the tap-room, and the low music-halls whose inspiration is beer, whose politics are swagger, and whose policy is insult to foreign nations.' Dr. Murrays dictionary definition is interesting: "A nickname for those who supported and lauded the policy of Lord Beaconsfield in sending a British fleet into Turkish waters to resist the advance of Russia in 1878; hence, one who brags of his country's preparedness for fight and generally advocates or favours a bellicose policy in dealing with foreign Powers; a blustering or blatant patriot ; a Chauvinist. Jingoism in short, is in England what Chauvinism is in France and what Spread-Eagleism is in America.

A MILLION IN COMMISSIONS.

Of the making of Royal Commissions [illegible] is no end, but it will surprise many people perhaps to know that in thirty years a round million of the taxpayers money has been spent upon them. The Labour Commission alone is said to have cost £50,000 and a Commission now sitting has already cost over £23,000. Nobody will complain however. It is the Commission on Tuberculosis and £24,000 of the total sum has been devoted to scientific investigation. The Tuberculosis Commission is by far the most costly Government inquiry now taking place but it is likely to be one of the most beneficent in its result.

HOW WE SPEND £1000 A WEEK.

John Bull is spending just now a thousand pounds a week on Royal Commissions to which another has just been added on the question of our food supply in war time. It may be interesting to set out the cost of the most important inquiries now taking place : Arsenical Poisoning £1681 ; Coal Supplies £8035 ; Historical MSS. £1720 ; Sewage Disposal £5287 ; University Education in Ireland £7485 ; Ichthyological £1000. The figures are all for this year only and there are besides other Commissions which bring the total cost of public inquiries to £44000. But added to this sum is another £9134 incurred in connection with special year commission work generally so that we spend this altogether on commissions £53134.

TWO WORDS AND A TITLE.

The Earl of Devon owes his earldom it may be said to two words. For 275 years this brilliant coronet as Burke puts it was left unclaimed and so little did its rightful heirs the Courtenays of Powderham Castle know of its existence that Sir William Courtenay who was in reality Earl of Devon sought and obtained from George III. a simple viscounty. In the lifetime of the third Viscount Courtenay a happy thing happened for the family of which he was the head. Sir Harris Nicolas one of the first genealogical authorities in the land came across the patent of the earldom of Devon by chance when perusing some old records and he found on glancing through it that two Latin words usually inserted in patents had been omitted in this case. It may have been the merest accident, but it was an accident of weighty import for it meant that the earldom could descend upon collateral heirs which meant that the then Viscount Courtnay was ninth Earl of Devon.

UNSUSPECTED GREATNESS.

For generations the heads of the House of Courtenay had been the bearers of one of the most illustrious titles in the kingdom without knowing it and it was left to a lawyer's chance glance at an old parchment to reveal their greatness at last. In the early years of his reign George III had created Sir William Courtenay a viscount and the viscounty succeeded to his son and his son's son. Then it became extinct but the glory of the House was saved by the earldom which the last viscount had rescued from oblivion. He fought the case in the House of Lords and chiefly through Sir Harris Nicolas he won his right to sit among his peers. That was in 1831 and when he died his cousin became the tenth earl. It was the grandson of this earl whom the present earl, the Rector of Powderham succeeded twelve years ago, when he was eighty years of age.

WHEN MAGISTRATES BREAK THE LAW.

The magistrate who sent a man to prison at Newmarket under a section of the Act which gave him no power to imprison, is not the first justice to make a mistake. The late Judge Waddy at least on two occasions delivered sentences for which he had no authority in law. He was sentencing an old hand at Sheffield to three years penal servitude for attempting to pick pockets when the prisoner interposed with the remark that it was only an attempt—"Yes I know, said Judge Waddy, "and thats the sentence. But the thief was right, and the judge was wrong. It was pointed out that the judge could not give penal servitude for an attempt to steal, and the sentence was altered to one of eighteen months hard labour. It was at the same Sessions, unless ones memory is wrong, that the same judge sentenced a man to seven years penal servitude for unlawful wounding but it was again pointed out that the sentence was illegal and the seven years were reduced to five.

THE POACHERS PLEA.

There are not a few miscarriages of justice, however for which we can all forgive the Bench. One of them was in the case of the Yorkshire poacher whose tackle had been found near the scene of his capture but who pleaded that the things were not his. His lawyer took up the plea and won the case. I suppose I go for good asked the poacher turning to the magistrate as he left the dock. yes was the answer. And I can't be brought up again for this ere offence. No, said the magistrate. Youre sartin the man exclaimed in some excitement and he was assured that there was no doubt at all. Then said he I'd thank you your worship to kindly give me back my line an my ferret

COUGHS RELIEVED INSTANTLY—Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is a safe and Reliable Cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, and all Lung Troubles. For the past 78 years, it has been the popular remedy always giving immediate relief. Purchasers of Powell's Balsam of Aniseed should be careful to see the well-known Trade Mark "Lion, Net and Mouse" on each wrapper. Of all Chemists and Stores.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE scientist is nearly always investigating the causes of things that most of us take for granted. Every boyd nowadays sees how wise it was of Newton to inquire why the apple fell but there are thousands of such questions unanswered all around us, and we never think of asking them. For instance, why do plants grow upward? Most of us would say that they grow towards the light, and that their growth must be most stimulated on the surfaces on which most light falls. Now, that may be true of a tree in a forest, with other trees all round it, for in that case the only light it receives is the vertical shaft from the sky overhead. And in part the light theory is true, for on the edge of a forest the bordar trees branch outward towards the open, while those in the shadowy depths send up tall, straight stems without branches, because they have no sidelight.

But the light explanation does not cover the ground, else in this latitude all the trees in the open fields would be like the stars in Joseph's dream, and bow southward toward the sun. The uprightness of trees and plants, an immensely useful quality, must have some other cause. Mr. Francis Darwin, in a lecture to the Royal Society, has been giving the results of some interesting experiments on the subject, dealing with the question why the plant grows upward and its roots down. In the tips of the roots of certain seedlings it was found there were special cells each containing a free starch grain, which natbrally sank to the bottom, and changed its position if the plant were laid on its side. The starch grain, always responding to the earth's downward attraction, keeps the plant informed of which direction is up and which down, and so supplies a stimulus determining growth in a vertical direction. Mr. Darwin tried plants laid on their sides, and stimulated by a sidelight, but still they grew upward. When the plants were placed on a vibrating surface so that the starch grains tapped on the bottoms of their cells the upward curvature of the growth was increased the gravitational stimulus being made more active. The fact that the gravitational apparatus is situated in certain definite regions such as the root-tip where it is required to determine the direction of growth suggests that it belongs Mr. Darwin says to that type of physiological machine which we call a sense-organ. Who shall say now that plants live but do not feel?

Gradually, under the influence of close scientific investigation of facts, the belief in hereditary transmission of disease is disappearing. In the case of consumption it is now generally admitted that where children of consumptive parents are consumptive, it is due not to heredity but to the prevelence of dangerous germs in the home. Dr. Tonkin, late medical officer of the Hausa Association's Central Soudan Expedition, comes to the same conclusion in regard to leprosy in the Soudan in a paper published in the current number of "The Lancet." The overwhelming conclusion from the statistics in a community where the disease is regarded with indifference, where leprous persons move about freely, marry, and have children, is that leprosy is not transmitted from parent to child. Other means of communicating the disease abound. Unless the Soudanese lives near a pool, the surface of his body goes undisturbed from one year's end to another save by scratching. Native cloth does not stand washing, and garments loaded with filth and vermin are passed on from person to person until are worn out. The people are chiefly vegetarians, they and Dr. Tonkin ascribes the prevalence of leprosy partly to their excessively starchy diet. He sums up: Suffering from a common disease, we have men of all colours, races, religions, and habits. We have leper fields on the line and within the Arctic circle, but everywhere leprosy is we have habits with regard to clothes and bedding which are open to criticism and stereotyped national diets which I think most of us will admit leave a good deal to be desired. That in the Central Soudan the communistic way in which unwashed clothes are handed about has a direct influence on the spread of leprosy I cannot doubt. . . . I hold that in the Central Sudan the most frequently operating factor not in causing the disease but in assisting to determine its incidence is that of a badly balanced and therefore inefficient diet.

If zymotic diseases be not hereditary the fact seems pretty well established—we are brought face to face with one of the most wonderful secrets of Nature in regard to the protection and preservation of the race. For it must be remembered that in the most exact and literal sense the Apostle spoke truly when he said, "God hath made of one blood all the nations of the earth." Bones, hair, skin muscles perish with each generation, but the blood is everlasting. It flows on in one continuous steam from mother to child. The blood which ran in the viens of Mother Eve thousands of years ago runs in the viens of each one of us to-day; there has been absolute continuity of life. If, therefore, the blood of a diseased mother, full of malignant germs and of the taint of disease, is found in her offspring pure and uncantaminated, there must be some marvellous process of filtering by which it is cleansed for each new generation. The fact is a startling one. It shows the immense secret forces which day by day are working in the conservation of life. Like the work of the phagocytes in the blood it suggests that poor, blind humanity is hedged about by invisible hosts of guardians. And yet how many of our so-called scientists, instead of trusting to the great healing and restoring forces of Nature, go dabbling about with laboratory experiments in disease, mixing the blood and the plague spots of poor, tortured serpents and guinea-pigs, and apes and dogs, and horses and calves, in the hope of finding some horrible compound which will render man "immune" from the penalties of his own violations of Nature's laws. The cruel and fantastic mimicry of the practices of ancient witchcraft which goes on to-day in the name of "preventive medicine," licensed and often subsidised by the State, is only allowed because the people know and hear so little about it.

The photometer, by which the London County Council periodically measures the illuminating power of London gas is an instrument by which two surfaces are placed side by side one illuminated by a standrrd light and the other by that to be tested. The light to be measured is moved till the two lights are equal, and the relative distances then give measure of illumination. But now that electric lights and incandescent lamps have to be measured, the colours often vary and of two colours side by side the eyes often cannot tell which is the brighter. An ingenious appliance for measuring lights of any colour has been invented by Messrs. Simmance and Atedy. The standard light and that to be tested are thrown alternately on a disc with great rapidity. As long as the light under examination, of whatever colour is weaker or stronger than the standard the eye notes a flickering but the moment the two are brought into equipace the flickering ceases and the effect of a uniform light is obtained. Thus red, green, or any other light can be measured against the white standard, though it placed site by side instead of alternated the eye could not have determined which was stronger.

A method of electrically locating ore deposits (says Nature) which has been devised by Messrs. Lu. Dait and A. Williams, was demonstrated a short time back at the Telacre Mine in North Wales. The method is practically an application of wireless telegraphy by earth conduction. An induction coil which is used as transmitter has the terminals of the secondary connected to two metal stakes which are pushed into the soil radiating currents are thus produced which can be detected by a telephone connected to similar stakes. Normally, the telephone disturbance is greatest in a line at right angles to, and bisecting, the line joining the transmitting electrodes, but the presence of ore disturbs the current distribution, and the amount of shifting of the point of maximum disturbance enables the position of the deposit to be determined. It is also said that the nature of the sounds can in some cases indicate the depth and mineral richness. The demonstration in Wales passed off very successfully and it seems that the system on further development may possibly become of considerable assistance in prospecting for ore.

A Gloucestershire lady in cleaning out her beehive found two large brown slugs in one of them. The bees had in no way interferred with the comfort of these invaders, which usually they destroy and inter with wax. The incident seems to show that it is not mere blind instinct on the part of bees that induces them to attack other creaturs that trespass on their property. If we grant the bee a little sense, there are two explanations of this case to choose from. Either the weather was not warm enough for secreting wax wherewith to embalm the slugs if killed, and the sanitary feelings of the bees recoiled from living them lying about dead, or the slugs had not made an attack on the combs, and therefore were allowed to remain. The number of strange creatures allowed to roam about the nests of wild bees will surprise anyone who takes the trouble to look. Our ancestor's used to believe that some of these were the bees pets. So far from that being so, a few of them are parasites, while the others are more innocuous interlopers.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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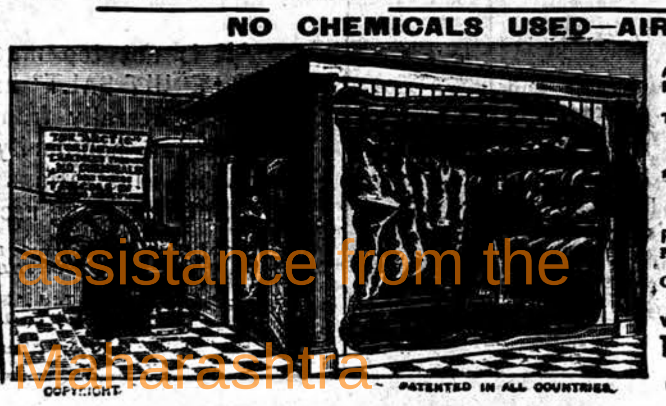

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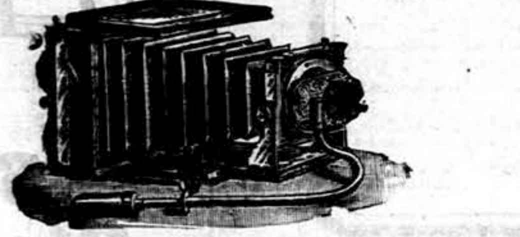

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THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
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The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

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Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

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Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

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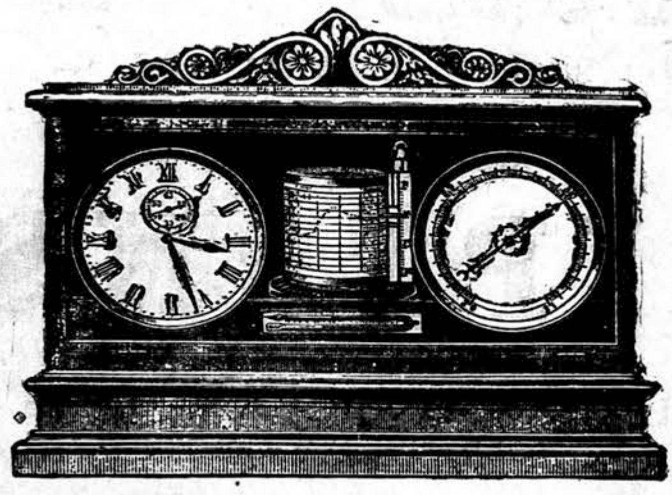

THIS instrument is designed to show the various fluctuations which may have taken place in the Barometer in the interval between any stated hours of observation. It consists of an Aneroid Barometer and an eight-day clock, each with eight-inch dials between which is placed a vertical cylinder four inches in diameter, having a paper attached to it ruled to coincide with the Barometer scale, and divided vertically into seven principal and seven minor divisions, indicated by darker and lighter lines. The darker lines represent the noon, and the lighter lines the midnight of each twenty-four hours. The paper thus lasts one week, the cylinder turning on its axis once in that time. Near the paper an even-pointed pencil guided by a metal rod is moved up and down as the action takes place in the Aneroid, and at every hour the pencil is made to mark the paper by simple mechanism connected with the clock. A system of levers in connection with the clock produces a smart tap or blow on the Aneroid movement three times in every hour to overcome any slight friction, and insure a due response to the pulsations of the vacuum chamber.

By this means a black dotted curved line is produced, showing at a glance the height of the Barometer—whether it is falling or rising—for how long it has been doing so, and at what rate the change is taking place whether at the rate of one-tenth per hour, or one-tenth in twenty-four hours, facts which can only be obtained by very frequent and regular observations from an ordinary Barometer, but which are nevertheless essential to a trustworthy "weather forecast."

The instrument has the advantage of freedom from complication, and is designed especially to suit the general public; it is handsome in appearance, and not easily put out of order, being admirably adapted for public libraries, the reading-rooms of clubs, &c., as well as for use by meteorological observers generally.

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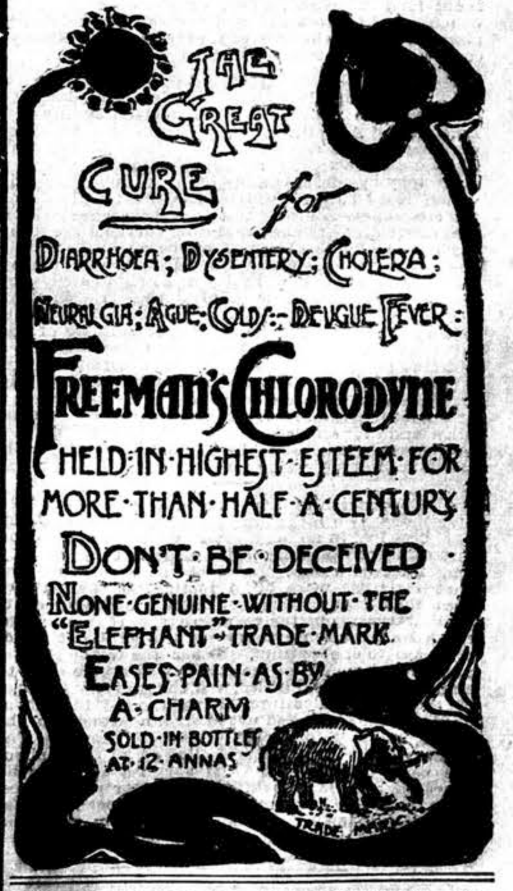

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For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.
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Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co; 30, Cornhill, E. C.: Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, Whitefriars Street, LONDON, E. C.: Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.: 66, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER SPINK Co.